The Centre Reporter.

OLD SERIES. XL
NEW SERIES. XXI

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY. OCTOBER 18, 1888.

NO. 41

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, - - EDITOR

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES:

National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND.
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ALLEN G. THURMAN.
OF OHIO.

State Ticket.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
J. B. McCOLLUM,
OF SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL,
HENRY MEYER,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS,
JAMES KERR,
OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

Representatives, { J. H. HOLT, J. T. McCORMICK.

Jury Commissioner—GEO. BOWER.

Coroner—DR. JAMES P. NEFF.

Ben Harrison, your goose is cooked Pin this notification from the REPORTER in your hat.

Democrats of Centre, see that your legislative candidates, Holt and McCormick, get the full vote. See that the vote is out

Sworn statements from K. of L. prove that Harrison said: "a dollar a day is enough for any laboring man" If laboring men think Harrison is right, vote for him.

Vote for Kerr for congress and in favor of better wages for workingmen, and lower prices for food and clothing. Don't let a Democratic voter stay away from the polls.

The workingman is not scared at any threat to "close the shops if Cleveland is elected" this year, and it is worth mentioning that the attempted scare is not as large as it was four years ago.

Judge Orvis is doing noble work by his logical speeches in this campaign The Judge knows how to take the high tariff bill by the horns, and he makes the animal bellow with rage under his sledge hammer blows.

There are two protective tariff bills, namely, the Democratic or Mills bill, to protect the farmer, mechanic and laboring man against robbery. The other is the Senate Republican bill, to protect the monopolist and millionaire.

Democrats, don't lose sight of your excellent county ticket. Kerr, for congress; Holt and McCormick for assembly, Neff for coroner, and Bower for jury commissioner, are all good and competent men, and working Democrats. Don't scratch.

Centre county is thoroughly aroused; the political fires are aflame in every district, and we predict a handsome majority for Cleveland and Thurman, Kerr, Holt and McCormick, and in favor of protection for farmers and working men thro Democratic tax reform.

Democrats of Centre, get out the vote and the county will be carried by a hand some majority.

The Republicans will do all in their power to elect two assemblymen, but if the full vote is brought to the polls Holt and McCormick will be elected.

Newark, N. J. is a large manufacturing city, always Republican. When the election there a few days ago, shows a Democratic gain of over 2,000, it indicates that the high protective tariff swindle had its day, and that workingmen intend trying Democratic tax reform.

The cost of a ton of pig iron—ore and laborers' wages is $6. The tariff on this ton is $17. Now how much of this tariff does the wage earner get? none, no more than 17 will go into 6. The iron master gets the $17. Then he sells that ton of iron at $30, and makes another clear profit of $7 above tariff and cost of ore and wages, and the wage earner gets none of that either. Now please tell the REPORTER how a high tariff helps wages.

The Clearfield Republican says "that an attempt was made at our picnic by the learned one (Republican's sarcasm, we suppose for leonard) to boycott the REPORTER." The Snyder county Post by way of punning says that "it seemed only a roan-colored paper was wanted on the pic-nic ground." While our contempories have their fun over it, we might add that several years of boycott from the same source and its cousins, eave the REPORTER marching along smilingly while somebody else has heard suthin drop.

THE FREETRADE COON.

The Harrison people of to-day have gone back to grandpaps days of 1840, for their campaign emblem—a coon with his hind parts sitting over the bung of a hard cider barrel. The only Republican we know of who would drink hard cider from that barrel, under that *sit*-uation of the coon, would be Feidler.

Quite a number of the REPORTER's exchanges of the high tax persuasion, sport this coon and hard cider barrel as their emblem and we believe it eminently fitting and truly characteristic of the war tax advocates High tariff means robbery. The animal, "that same old coon," is a midnight prowler and robber. He will enter the poor man's henroost under the "protection" of darkness and steal his chickens. That "same old coon" will climb trees and rob bird's nests of their young ones, and enter your corn patch and get fat on your corn, as does the millionaire monopolist upon the high tariff taxes wrung from the pockets of the people. In short, it will be seen that "that same old coon," emblem of the Harrison crowd, is a regular free-booting freetrader, howling protection while he makes his way thro the world by thieving.

Really, the coon is the proper emblem for high tariff monopolists.

Well do we remember of 1840, when the freetrade coon and hardcider barrel were used with the Syren song of "two dollars a day and good roast beef" for the laborer. But the laborer only got fifty cents a day, when it was over and the high tariff monopolist ate the roast beef, leaving potatoes and corn-dodgers for the workingman.

WOOL AND CARRIAGES.

General Holcomb, of the New Haven Carriage Company, one of the biggest concerns in the country, is a Democrat and a tariff reformer. "I had the oppression of our tariff brought home to me in a curious way," he said. 'A gentlemun came here from Buenos Ayres, in the Argentine Republic. He looked our goods over and found what he wanted in the manufactured article, but when he learned the price he said he could not take them. The duty placed by his country on carriages imported from the United States was so high that he could not pay it and make any money. He would (and he did) take the material for the carriages instead. 'Why do you put such a duty on American carriages?' I asked—it was something like $110 on a $150 carriage, if I remember. 'Why do you put such a duty on our wool?' he asked in return. 'You keep out our wool, and we retaliate by keeping out your goods. We imported $70,000,000 worth of goods last year, and of this business the United States got $10,000,000. Take the duty off our wool and we will take the duty off your manufactures.'

Before this man left the country he bought and took away with him the rough materials for 700 carriages, American workmen lost the labor of finishing up those 700 carriages in order that the wool grower might be protected. I never realized before that the duty on wool, of which this country can't produce enough and certain grade of which it can't produce at all, actually circumscribes our general market."

P. T. Rynder—the greenback party of Penn'a—who has been running himself as the greenback candidate for congress for the last dozen years, receiving about a dozen votes, has this year been recommended to the support of Republicans for congress, not seeing any use in making a nominee from their own ranks. Rynder will thus stand a chance this year of getting more votes than he ever had before, and yet the certainty stares him in the face of being the worst defeated candidate for congress ever heard of in this state, as nobody seems to *Kerr* for Rynder.

At present a square yard of woolen dress goods used by the hard working classes, which costs about 21 cents, pays a tax of 17½ cents, and under the Mills bill it will pay less than 8½ cents. Let the farmers and workingmen choose on the 6th of November whether they prefer to be robbed legally of 17 ½ cents on what costs 21 cents or to uphold the industries of the country by paying only 8½ cents.

Six glass factories started at Findlay, O., October 1. There are now eleven factories running in that city. They give employment to about sixteen hundred men and boys. The glass men predict a big trade during the coming season. Many of them have enough orders ahead tokeep them running until spring Oh, the Mills bill—the Mills bill!

Remember that in the free trade countries of the world, there have not been one tenth the labor troubles that we have had in the United States in the past 25 years under a high protective tariff. Think of that!

Get out the vote!!!

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY HAUL DOWN ITS FLAG.

[New York Herald.]

The announcement is officially made, as we print elsewhere, that the republican party will not discuss the Tariff bill at this session of Congress. "The demand for a measure of some kind from the Republicans," we are informed, "is a just one and will be met by the Senate. At the same time that legislative body will frankly say to the public in their report that more time is needed and more testimony solicited. In this way the proposed measure can be modified and injustice to either labor or capital avoided. The republican party cannot afford to act hastily in this matter." 'Let a tentative bill be presented and then refer the whole matter back to the Finance Committee."

Since swindling and falsehood have become depraved forms of human ingenuity there has been no exhibition so marked as the republican course on the tariff. Almost a year has elapsed since the President called the attention of Congress to the surplus as an evil threatening the nation's credit. The democrats worked out a remedy in the Mills bill. The country expected the republicans to follow their example and Congress decide between the plans. When the rumor came that no serious discussion of the tariff was intended by the republicans, that Mr. Blaine and Mr. Quay has so advised, this was denied with indignation. But rumor was well informed.

If the republicans were in earnest their tariff bill should have been necessary as soon as the Mills bill. They had as much time as the democrats, and knew their own mind quite as well. But they wished no bill, and so, after falsehood, delay, promises, misrepresentations, pretending to examine, take testimony and inquire, we are officially told there will be no bill. "The republican party cannot afford to act hastily in this matter."

Why should the republican party act hastily? The monopolists are in power. Labor bears the burdens. The Carnegies amass mammoth incomes, the result of oppressive imposts. The tariff suits the oppressor. It is a vested interest, like the land; sacred, like the Crown and the Established Church. If ten years are to be consumed in "discussing" a new tariff measure, it will mean ten more for the monopolists to enjoy their plunder.

So on this tariff question the republican party hauls down its flag. There is an end of that comedy. And on the business of retaliation against Canada Mr. Sherman likewise hauls down the flag Retaliation might hurt Portland, Me., as Canada's winter port," and that would never do. For under this blessed republican domination the whole country may shiver or burn provided no harm comes to the slightest Yankee interest.

The flag is hauled down. Mr. Blaine's orders have been obeyed. The pretence which has held Congress together until autumn—namely, that there would be an honest vote on the tariff—was a fraud. The republicans never meant to act.

But the people may have something to say, and the more clearly they understand the nature of this barefaced fraud the more emphatic will be the response in November

The significance of the election in Newark is more than local. That city is the largest manufacturing place in New Jersey, and the Republicans have calculated with confidence on carrying it by a large majority under the influence of "the tariff scare." The town was flooded with documents written to convince voters that Democratic success would bring them to destitution. But the workmen of Newark evidently see that their future prosperity lies in the Democratic doctrine of cheap materials and abundant employment, and their answer to the Republican demand by a change of more than 2,000 in a vote of the city is one that cannot be misunderstood.

The Bellefonte *News* should explain to the workingmen of Centrecounty wherein the high tariff has benefitted them. The starving coal miners on the Snow Shoe hills who work possibly two days a week and whose places in the mines are filled by Hungarians and Italians, and the iron workers at Curtin's works, who take their pay in store orders, would like to understand how much better off they are than they would be under a reduction of taxes.

There is a wheat blockade at Minneapolis. There are over 100 cars of wheat standing on the tracks, the yards being badly crowded. Hardly two cars grade alike and the elevators refuse to receive it, not having enough special bins. The Manitoba refuses to let its cars leave its own track unless the wheat is paid for in advance, and Eastern roads have no cars to spare. The result threatens a blockade.

THURMAN AT SHELBYVILLE.

Now, my friends (here Mr. Thurman produced his bandanna, which was the signal for another outburst of applause), four years ago I had the honor to speak to a number of meetings in the state of Indiana. I was advocating the election of Grover Cleveland to be president of the United States. Our opponents were actively engaged in the same contest, and wherever I went I heard their gloomy prediction of what would befall the country should Cleveland be elected president. [A voice, "We still live."] Everywhere they told us that the mills and factories and furnaces of the United States would be shut down because they could not live under an administration of Grover Cleveland. Everywhere they tal ed about the payment of the public debt, pensioning the rebel soldiers and the Lord knows what other evils their vivid imaginations did not portray to the people to prevent them from voting for Grover Cleveland for president of the United States. But the people did not believe their sad predictions and they elevated the man to the presidency.

DIRE PREDICTIONS OF REPUBLICANS.

And now he has been president for a little over three years and a half, and what do we now hear? Why, from these very same Republican orators we hear it declared that the United States never was as prosperous as they are this day. [Applause]. All their prophesies of ruin to the business of the country, all their prophesies in regard to the payment of the rebel debt, all their predictions of pensioning rebel soldiers, all the flaunting of bloody shirt, has gone for nothing, and is only remembered to be ridiculed.

FORESHADOWING NOVEMBER.

The charter election held in Newark, N. J., on the 9th, shows a Democratic gain on the general ticket of about 700. For the first time in thirty years the Democrats have carried the city at a charter election previous to a presidential election.

To President Cleveland and the Democracy it is owing that the masses of the American people are about to fully understand the tariff question, and the legalized system of unjust indirect taxation by which the consumers of this country were fleeced many years to build up monopolists and millionaires.

This is the first time that the question of tariff taxes is brought squarely before the people, and the wrongs that have heretofore been committed against the people under the cry of protection, in order to draw the wool over their eyes while they were being robbed.

Cleveland, backed by his party, has taken the protection bull by the horns, and he is about to have a landing like that of Slaymaker's bull. The engine that draws the train of truth, honesty, lower taxes and tax-reform, will hurl the impudent monster, protection, from his fat pastures, to give other people a chance.

We know Centre county will help too.

Chairman Williams having gone on a trip to the far west, the management of the Democratic campaign in this county is in the hands of D. F. Fortney. Mr. Fortney is putting all the life possible into the work, and is leaving no stone unturned to bring about a redemption of the county. Let every Democrat consider it his duty to come to Mr. Fortney's aid—he can't do all himself; many of the leading Democrats are assisting him, but all should go into the harness, to get out the vote.

Get out the vote!

Get out the vote!!

Democrats, see to it that every voter is gotten to the polls.

We will give the REPORTER free, one year, to any republican or any one else who can show that the laborer gets the tariff on manufactured articles. It is the employer who pockets all and the employee is left to strike for better wages, and Harrison says a dollar a day is enough for the laboring man.

While increasing the duties on wool and woolen goods, the senate bill puts rags on the free list, and the New York Herald suggests that "high duty blankets, flannels and overcoats and free rags make up just such a tariff as we should think every laboring man in the country would shout for."

The REPORTER thinks that the log cabin now sported by the Republicans means a log cabin for the laborer, while the millionaire leaders of the party live in palaces. At least that is the result of the high tariff policy.

The flurry in the wheat market is about wearing out and some of the gamblers are busted. Prices have declined a few cents. Wheat, however, we think will be better in price than during the last two years.

—*Dry goods.—Garmans.*
—*Dry goods.—Garmans.*

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—*Dry goods.—Garmans.*
—Dry goods.—Garmans.
—*Piles of new goods.—Garmans.*
——Fall and winter stock of clothing at the Philad. Branch.
——Perry Breon, near the Fort, lost a number of hogs recently from cholera.
——Andrew Confer, an old resident of Gregg twp., died Tuesday, 9th, aged 87 years.
—Buggy whips, horse blankets and robes at Boozer's harness rooms, Centre Hall.
——The Becker Washing Machine is one that will give entire satisfaction. We say so from a trial of it
——The stable of Mr. McMullen, at Millheim, was burned last Saturday night and a cow and mule burned.
——Democrats, the county can be grandly redeemed if you all turn out on election day and vote the entire ticket.
——Hon. Abner Murray, of Boalsburg, was in town Tuesday, making survey for the location of building lots near the station.
——The 11th annual reunion of the Penn'a. Vet. Vol. Cavalry, will be held at Milton, on Tuesday and Wednesday, 23 and 24.
——Democratic committeemen of the townships, will you do your duty and see that the vote is brought out? Much depends on you.
——If you have any news items don't be afraid to hand them in to your local paper; editors can't see everything that transpires in the community,
——Miss Flora G. Fox, stepdaughter of W. R. Teller, of Bush House, and John M. Dale, of firm of Beaver, Gephart & Dale, were married on the 16th at the Bush House, Bellefonte.
——A boozy crowd of individuals from Nittany Valley, painted the town on Sunday evening. Come again, gentlemen, excellent accommodations in the town lock up await you.
——Cards are out for the wedding of Rev. C. W. Rishell, of Madera, Clearfield co., son of John Rishell, dec'd., late of this place, to Miss Chris. Beyer, of same place, on Wednesday, Oct. 24.
——Cleveland is sure to get the votes of two 90'ers, who voted for Jackson, namely, the venerable Samuel Hess, of near Pine Grove Mills, and the aged Adam Winkelblech, of near Aaronsburg.
——Democratic Rally at Centre Hall, on Friday evening, October 26. James Kerr, of Clearfield, Hon. John Woodward, J. L. Spangler, and other eminent speakers will be present to address the meeting.
——A head of cabbage raised by Jacob M. Harter, of Gregg, has been sent to Rev. Fischer, measuring 43 inches in circumference, and weighing 21 pounds. Any one who can beat that may send a larger one to the REPORTER office.
—*Dry goods.—Garmans.*
——The Philad. Branch has opened up its fall stock of clothing. An immense stock of fall and winter overcoats can be be found there for your inspection. They have overcoats in all styles, price and quality. Remember the Philad. Branch when in need of clothing.
——Have you seen Reesman's big stock of stoves? He has been unloading and arranging his new stock the last week and is not done yet. Every style imaginable is there from a small heater up to large ranges, fine parlor heaters richly ornamented and heavy office stoves His stock is larger than ever; as to prices go and see the goods and prices will suit you also.
——Look out for Wolf & Son's fall and winter opening of new goods. J. Witmer Wolf, junior member of the firm, is at present in Philadelphia, selecting a full new line which will embrace almost everything sold or worn during the season. Special effort will be made to secure the very latest in dress goods and dry goods. The new stock will be on hand for your inspection the latter part of next week.

QUEER PEOPLE.

This is the title of the latest, and by all odds the most charming book for little people we have ever seen. Its fables, or stories, are delightful, but the illustrations are simply immense.

The author, Palmer Cox, is a new star in the juvenile firmanent, but he shines with unique brilliancy. His charming fables rival those of the world famed AEsop, and he far outshines that celebrated literary comet by his inimitable illustrations. He dresses up his birds, animals, insects, giants, fairies, goblins, etc., in grotesque style and makes them reason, talk, dance, and cut up all sorts of the oddest pranks imaginable, affording infinite delight, as well as excellent instruction to the young. The issue of his book "Queer People" has brought a perfect ovation of praise from the brightest men in the land. For instance, General Clinton B. Fisk says: "It has set my children wild with delight," and Col. Russel H. Conwell, the famous lecturer, says, 'Don't send me another such a book, for I can't get my children to bed."

The famous statesman diplomat, and wit, Sunset Cox, says: "The Kweer Kapers are simply incomparable," while the distinguished theologian, Dr. Howard Crosby says: "they have the fascination that belongs to AEsop and Uncle Remus," and the venerable poet, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, writes 'I am sorry I have not a nursery full of little folks to enjoy its bright pictures and stories."

AEsop's fables are enjoyed by old and young and are quoted by the greatest orators and surely these equally charming stories, so profusely and exquisitely illustrated will charm young and old for generations to come.

The sale of this book will surely be enormous. It is published by the well known house of Hubbard Bros., Phila., Chicago, and Kansas City, to whom any person desiring an agency should apply.

POCKET BOOK LOST.

A pocket book containing about $65, a railroad pass and other papers, was lost between Old Fort and Linden Hall, on Sunday, Oct. 7th. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning same to Frank Bradford, Old Fort.

TWO NEW ROADS TO THE PACIFIC.

General G. W. Dodge, of the Union Pacific Railroad, says that he was of the opinion that two new railroads to the Pacific Coast would be built from the longitude of Denver. The business would make this practicable. He had never seen such a demand for cars as there is now. The Union Pacific was short from two to four hundred cars on every division. Business started in early on account of the crops. They are not good in the Western part of Kansas, but were all right in Texas, Colorado and other points west of the Mississippi.

DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The residence of the late Dr. Pontius, dec'd., will be offered at public sale on Saturday, Oct. 20th, 1888, at 2 p. m., on the premises, one mile east of Mifflinburg, Union co. This is a splendid opportunity to purchase a delightful home, having the advantages of near residence to a thrifty railroad town. The farm contains 40 acres—limestone land, with good buildings, running water, fine fruit, and will be sold on easy terms of payment, by Paul J. Pontius.

J. T. BAKER.
Lewisburg, Oct. 3. Att'y-in-Fact.

—*Cotton and woolen goods in all styles.—Garmans.*
——Fall and winter stock of clothing at the Philad. Branch.
——Don't forget Fleming the fashionable tailor Bellefonte if you want a fine suti.

—*Dry goods.—Garmans.*
—*Dry goods.—Garmans.*
——*Flannels and woolens.—Garmans.*
——Fall goods are coming in lively at the Rochester Clothing House Bellefonte.
——Dont forget Fleming, the fashionable tailor Bellefonte if you want a fine suit.
——Clothing cheaper than ever at Faubles Rochester Clothing House Bellefonte.
—*Dry goods.—Garmans.*
—*Dry goods,—Garmans.*

STRAY.—CAME TO THE PREMISES OF the undersigned one mile east of Centre Hall a 2-year old steer, about Oct. 1st; is red and white spotted, and weighs about 600 lbs. Owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and remove same,
18oct3t JAMES STAHL.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Emanuel Smith, dec'd., late of Gregg township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ISAAC SMITH,
18oct6t Administrator.
Farmers Mills, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Maria Krise, dec'd., late of Centre Hall, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

EZRA KRUMBINE,
oct11 6t Administrator, Centre Hall

ESTRAYS.—CAME TO THE PREMISES OF the undersigned two steers with white along the back and bellies, red on the sides; one has a hole in the ear; one heifer, with white along back and belly, and red on side; will weigh about five hundred each. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and remove same. J. H. ODENKIRK.
11oct3t Old Fort.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County. Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to Hon. A. O. Furst, President Judge of said court on Monday, the 26th day of November, 1888, under an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Penna., entitled, "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "Tusseyville Band." The character and object whereof is to promote and cultivate the science of music, and practicing and performing instrumental music, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly and its supplements.

J. C. MEYER,
11oct3t Solicitor.

PUBLIC SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC Sale, at the residence of the undersigned 2 miles east of Spring Mills, on THURSDAY, NOV. 15, black mare and yearling colt, 7 cows, 4 head young cattle, 2 4-horse broad wheeled wagons, 2-horse wagon, log wagon, 2-horse spring wagon, new, new top buggy, sled, bob sled, log sled, Hench cultivator, Lewisburg cultivator, 2 small cultivators, harrows, plows, grain drill, landroller, cornplanter, 2 cornscrapers, horsepower, machine and shaker, fanning mill, cuttingbench, hayrake, hayfork, rope and pullies, Champion Reaper combined, Champion Mower, 2 log chains, small chains, single harness, horse gears, fynets, etc. Household Furniture to numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 11 a. m. No hucksters allowed on the ground. Credit one year for sums over $5. J. B. HECKMAN.
J. N. Leitzell, auct.

GRAIN.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Prices subject to fluctuations of market.

Wheat, red	$ 85	Oats new	$ 25
Wheat, white	83	Rye	55
Corn	52	Barley, No. 1	45
Wheat, new	75		

FLOUR AND FEED.

Fancy Pat. Flour	1 55	Bran per ton	20 00
Best Roller Flour	1 40	Bran, retail, cwt.	1 10
2d Best Roll'r Flour	1 30	Middlings retail	1 20
Middlings per ton	22 00	Chop retail	1 30

COAL MARKET.

Broken	$5.00
Egg	5.50
Stove	5.75
Small Stove	5.75
Chestnut	5.50
Pea	3.50
Woodland	4.05
Soft	2.70

☞A discount on all above prices will be mad forSPOT Cash,

KURTZ & SON

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

THE RAILROAD HORROR.

DETAILS OF THE APPALLING DISASTER AT MUD RUN. FIFTY-SEVEN PERSONS KILLED.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 11.—The Catholic Temperance Societies of the Scranton diocese, to the number of 9000, had their annual parade at Hazleton, in honor of the birth of Father Matthew, and were on their way home when section three of the excursion, mostly composed of people from Lackawanna county, was run into by section four.

The latter consisted of 11 cars and was drawn by two heavy engines. The first section had come to a dead stop at Mud Run. A flagman was sent back, but he was run over by the engine of the fourth section, which crashed into the loaded passenger car ahead with frightful velocity.

A mighty shriek ascended the chilly atmosphere, and then the noise of escaping steam and agonizing groans followed. An awful butchery of human beings had been completed.

As quick as possible the railroad officials summoned help. Twenty doctors came on a special train from Mauch Chunk and ten others from White Haven. Immediately after the locomotive dashed into the cars some one cried out the boiler was going to burst.

A panic ensued. At once the passengers, who were not injured, fled for their lives, leaving the wounded to take care of themselves. One brakeman, however, was equal to the emergency, and, rushing into the locomotive, drew the fire, thereby avoiding all danger from an explosion.

The passengers then went to work with a will to rescue the injured. An awful spectacle was presented in the two wrecked cars. Those passengers that had not been killed outright were wedged in between seats and the broken timbers; their cries were heart-rending. One man asked that he be killed.

Another young lady named Meghan, of Providence, was caught in the wreck and her lower limbs mashed to a jelly. Her body, however, was intact, and as she leaned out of the window she gave a message to a friend to deliver to her mother and then expired.

Many of the male passengers cut their shirts into bandages for the use of the wounded. At 4 o'clock this morning 48 dead bodies were piled up in the tool houses. Some of them were mangled beyond recognition.

C. C. Baland, insurance agent of Scranton, an eye-witness to the whole tradegy, relates the following story: "I was sitting in the third car on the rear end of the train that was struck. I was thrown from my feet and against the ceiling. For the time being I was unconscious and when I got back to my senses I found myself wedged among a lot of other passengers. None in our car were badly hurt. I knew from the agonizing cries of the passengers in the two rear cars that an awful accident had occured. I at once went to work to relieve the injured. Miss Connolly of Providence, died in my arms. It took a jackscrew and several crowbars and a number of men to get her out. They worked three hours before they succeeded. Father Milley, who was a passenger, administered the last rites of the Catholic religion to the dying. He hurried from spot to spot where he found a dying person. One of the wrecked cars caught fire, and more than 15 passengers were burned to a crisp. Fires were built along the railroad to help the workers. Among the dead was an aged father, who held his son with a death-like grip, despite the fact that the flesh was all burned from the father's arms, and all that remained was bone.

LATER ACCOUT.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 12—The Mud Run wreck has been cleared up at last, and trains are now running as usual. A visit to the scene of the late disaster this morning found nothing but railroad cars and the remains of bonfires that were built to aid the rescuers in their work. At the little country hotel are two patients that cannot be removed. One is Mary Conner, of Hyde Park; her back is broken.

All the other injured have been removed to the Wilkesbarre Hospital, which is now overcrowded. Extra cots from a hotel had to be procured this morning. Peter Kline and John McMillen, both of Providence, died this morning. This makes the death roll 61. The surgeon at the hospital told a United Press reporter this morning that he expected six at least of the patients to die. Some of them were badly scalded internally, and their deaths were only a question of time. At Pleasant Valley all is in deep mourning. On one street there are nine dead people. A public funeral will be held to-morrow.

A REVISED LIST OF THE DEAD.

The following is the revised official list of the dead:

Peter Mulligan, of Olyphant.
Cornelius McCue, of Miners' Mills.
Edward O'Malley, of Green Ridge.
John Rogan, of Jessup.
Wm. Early, of Pleasant Valley.
Patrick Curran, of Pleasant Valley.
Bernard Meehan and his daughter, Polly Meehan, of Pleasant Valley.
John M. Coleman and his sons, Michael and Patrick, of Pleasant Valley.
Mamie Atkins, of Pleasant Valley.
Michael McAndrews, of Pleasant Valley.
William Kelly, of Pleasant Valley.
Thomas Ruddy, of Pleasant Valley.
Maggie Hart, of Hyde Park.
James Hart, of Green Ridge.
Annie Curran, of Minooka.
James Flynn, of Miners' Mills.
Mrs. Patrick Farrell, of Pleasant Valley.
Benjamin O'Brien, of Pleasant Valley.
Tim. Finnegan, of Providence.
Kate Featherstone, of Pleasant Valley.
Lewis and Abraham Doran, of Pleasant Valley.
Annie Loftus, of Olyphant.
Mrs. Patrick Brehony, of Pleasant Valley.
James Jackson, son of Frank Jackson, of Pleasant Valley.
James Jackson, son of Henry Jackson, of Pleasant Valley.
Richard Horrice and wife, of Minooka.
Festus Mulherin, of Minooka.
Thomas Toole, of Minooka.
James Conahoy, of Minooka.
John O'Hearn, of Luzerne Borough.
William Cusick, of Old Forge.
Nora Quinlan, of Scranton.
Kate Quinlan, of Scranton.
Richard Powell and wife, of Minooka.
James Lynstt, of Pleasant Valley.
James Brehony and wife, of Pleasant Valley.
Charles Glitz, of Pleasant Valley.
Oscar Gibbons, of Pleasant Valley.
Mrs. M. C. Andrews and two sons, of Pleasant Valley.
John Welsh, of Pleasant Valley, died in the hospital.
Owen Killkullen, of Scranton, died in the hospital.
Thomas Meare, of Bellevue, died in the hospital.
Peter Kline, of Providence.
M. Sullivan, of Pleasant Valley.
Katie Clark, of Old Forge.
Lizzie and Mary Murphy, of Minooka.

This is a complete list of the names up to noon to-day. Five bodies still remain unidentified. They are horribly mangled, and can only be recognized by their clothing. One of them is undoubtedly a tramp, who boarded the train at Penn Haven.

THE LATEST LIST OF DEAD — ADDITIONAL NAMES.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 12.—Detective James O'Brien, of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, visited the stricken towns to-day, and endeavored to prepare a complete list of the dead.

He has the names to-night of 63. Of the names obtained 25 have not appeared in any list heretofore published. They are as follows:

Pleasant Valley—Mrs. Early, James Lynch, Mrs. Kelley, Patrick Brehany, Miss Maggie Hart.

Miner's Mills—Cornelius McCue.

Minooke — Patrick Powell, William Cusick, James Meller.

Scranton—Wm. Noon, Michael Moffitt, Wm. Duhigg, John O. Hearn, Wm. or Peter Smith, Andrew Gibson, Thomas B een.

Priceville—John Rogan.

Olyphant—Peter Mulligan, Thomas Brogan.

Green Ridge—Martin Hart, James Hart, James Farrell, Mike Doran or Dolan, Edward O'Malley, John Gallagher.

A STATEMENT BY ENGINEER COOK.

Now that the excitement over the great railroad disaster has begun to abate, the work of impartially investigating the causes of the catastrophe is being carried out in earnest. An important statement was made to-night by Engineer Henry Cook, which will be used before the Coroner's jury. It was Cook's engine that crashed into the rear of the section ahead of him.

The statement is as follows: "I left Penn Haven Junction on engine 452 as the helper of engine 466, just ten minutes behind the section which proceded us, expecting to make, as did all the engineers on the excursion trains, the time of train No. 6 between the Junction and Mud Run, which is 24 minutes for the run of about ten miles, which would bring us to Mud Run at 8.02, and I knew, and the men in charge of the train ahead of us must also have known, that the time of No. 6 must be made to enable us to get out of the way of train No. 12, which is due at Penn Haven Junction at 7.55, and at Mud Run at 8.12, a run of 17 minutes. We were running along all right, and I was continually on the alert for caps of other signals that might be placed for us. When we rounded the curve below Mud Run, I shut off steam, as our instructions were to come into all stations with engine under full control, and I allowed my engine to drift along. Tom Major, the engineer of No. 466, whose helper I was, and who had charge of the train, blew one blast of his whistle for signals at Mud Run, and, as the target showed white, 'all right,' he immediately blew two blasts for 'up brakes, go head.' I supposed, of course, that Tom had applied the air brakes sufficiently to control the train, and don't know that he didn't, but at all events we were then running at about 12 miles an hour. I was on the alert for signals, as is customary when nearing a station, but saw none. To see the station flag at the point where we should be able to see it, it was necessary for me to climb upon the ratchet, which I did, and saw no signal on the station signal pole, where such signals should hang. Had there been a flagman there with a signal lantern, we whould both certainly have seen it, and if not both, it is reasonable to say that at least one of us would have seen it, as there is certainly no cause for excitement until there is a signal of some kind of danger ahead. The trouble is there was no signal lantern or even a cap east of Mud Run Station. When we were about 150 feet from the station I was leaning out of the cab window, and saw a white signal swung on the station platform in the manner usually employed to stop trains or engines. The lantern was being swung much more violently than when brakemen are signalling for switching engines, and I immediately whistled down brakes and applied my steam brake. This extended no farther my engine, as the other engine had charge of the train and the air-brake, and again looked out for the cause of the signal and saw the red signal lanterns on the platform, and pulled my lever back as far as possible, to reverse, but too late to avoid the catastrophe. I had done all that I possibly could with brake and steam, and could only await the result, which I did—remaining on my engine until she stopped in the wreck, and then I started to pull the fire from under the boilers. Then Hughey came up, and after having assisted in carrying the injured brakeman, Foyl, to the station, and we both worked at the fire until we were driven from the cab by the steam, and I must have jumped out over the guard rail to have injured my ankle and neck as I did. As the target showed at Mud Run station, and with no signal by lantern or cap east of the station, we were right in running to two rail lengths beyond the station by our instructions."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—At Lynchburg, Virginia, on the evening of the 6th, James Scott, a colored rough and ex-convict, shot and probably fatally wounded three young men, named Spencer, Burns and Floyd, who were on their way home to Madison village, opposite Lynchburg. The shooting is alleged to have been unproved. Scott escaped to the woods, but a posse of citizens, armed with shot guns, are looking for him.

—A heavy thunder shower broke over New York City at 9.30 on the evening of the 6th.

—During the laying of the corner stone of St. Mary's Polish Catholic Church in Reading, Penna., on the afternoon of the 7th, part of a temporary floor laid upon the wall of the building, which had been carried up one story, gave way, and about 200 men, women and children were precipitated to the ground, fifteen to eighteen feet below. About 100 persons were injured, 23 dangerously. Several children were reported missing. Archbishop Ryan, who was on the platform, escaped injury.

—The entire family, seven in number, of Dr. A. Trego Shertzer, of Baltimore, were attacked with lead poisoning on the evening of the 8th after drinking milk which had stood for 36 hours in a new milk can. None of the cases will prove fatal.

—The National Line steamer Queen, which arrived at New York on the 10th from England, collided with the French fishing schooner Madeline early on the morning of the 5th during a fog off the Banks of Newfoundland. The Madeline was cut in two and sank immediately. The captain, first and second mates and steward of the fishing schooner were rescued after they had been in the water nearly an hour, but the rest of the crew, numbering twenty-one, were lost.

—A Cincinnati and St. Louis express train, ran into a freight train, near Dickerson Station, 37 miles west of Washington, shortly before midnight, on the 6th. Both engines, two express cars, the mail car, baggage car and three freight cars were wrecked. Three men were killed, namely: William H. Wiley, postal clerk, and George Ridenbaugh, brakemen. Six trainmen were injured. All the passengers, though thrown violently forward by the shock, escaped unhurt.

—A man having a through ticket from New York to Charleston was run over and killed by a shifting engine at the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad depot in Wilmington, North Carolina, on the evening of the 7th. His trunk was marked W. F. or M. F. Muller.

—John Boyd was found dead in the cellar of No. 4 Frankfort street, New York, on the morning of the 7th. This was the locality of French's Hotel, now being torn down. It is a question whether Boyd accidentally fell into the excavation or was the victim of foul play.

—On the afternoon of the 8th an attempt was made to assassinate W. H. Edmonds, editor of the *Hotblast*, in Anniston, Alabama, in his office, by J. S. Lawrence, a Justice of the Peace, and William Lacey. Mr. Edmonds was shot in the arm, and then escaped, when Lacey maliciously fired upon John Chappel and A. Tripney, who were in the office—the former was wounded in the neck and the latter in the head. The trouble grew out of enmity aroused among the lawless class in consequence of the war waged by the *Hotblast* in favor of a rigid enforcement of the prohibition laws. Lawrence and Lacey were arrested, and taken to Jacksonville for safety.

—The total number of persons now reported injured by the fall of the church floor in Reading, Penna., on the 7th, is 148, and 5 of them are in a critical condition. George Thomas, a driver boy, 12 years of age, and John Palmer, aged fourteen were killed by cars at different collieries near Wilkesbarre, on the 8th. William Hutchinson was accidentally shot and killed by John McCarty, near Wilkesbarre, Penna., on the 8th. They were hunting. Both were about 16 years of age. Mathias Bechtold, of Pekin, Illinois, was accidentally shot and killed while out hunting on the 7th.

—Peter Marsch shot and killed Peter Kocuse in South Evanston, Illinois, on the 7th. Marsch and some relatives were gathering nuts in Kocuse's woods and were driven away by two of Kocuse's sons, when a fight resulted. "Tim" Kelly shot and fatally wounded "Tom" Reynolds, in Morris, Illinois, on the evening of the 7th. They were partners in business and quarrelled about money matters.

—Fifty new cases of yellow fever and four deaths were reported on the 8th in Jacksonville.

—Snow began to fall at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, on the evening of the 8th, and at noon on the 9th the storm was still in progress. About two inches of snow fell at Hanover, New Hamphire, on the 9th, and at last accounts it was still snowing. A westerly gale accompanied by snow prevailed at Richmond, Quebec, on the 9th. About six inches of snow fell at Montreal on the 9th. There was a heavy fall of rain in the vicinity of Calais, Maine, during the 7th and 8th. The lumber mills are greatly obstructed by the backwater. Numerous washouts and landslides have occurred on railroads. The potato and grain crops are greatly damaged. There has been very little hay harvested, and it will probably be a total failure.

—William B. Smith, cashier in the Erie Railway freight-house in Mansfield, Ohio, disappeared on the 6th with $2000 of the company's money. Illig & Brothers' dry goods store in Reading, Penna., was robbed of silks valued at $1000 on the evening of the 8th. The burglars dropped poisoned meat into the store and the two ferocious bulldogs, which were on guard, ate it and died. Five other burglaries of less importance took place in the city on the same night.

—While J. W. Pike, a contractor, and his son, Edward Pike, were standing on a bridge abutment near Boston, on the 8th, the foot of the boom shot out from its socket and struck them, severely injuring the father and killing the son.

—In Atlanta, Georgia, on the morning of the 9th, a woman named Irene Postel was found in her room "in the hall of a prominent block," bound, gagged, chloroformed, with a rope tied tight around her neck. Breathing was suspended and death imminent when the police found her. During the day before she had trouble with a woman named Dunaway, who had threatened to kill her, and two of the Dunaway's male friends went to her room and, at the point of a pistol, tied her arms and feet, gagged her and tied the rope around her neck to choke her to death. The woman is not expected to recover. One man has been arrested on suspicion.

—During a fireworks exhibited at Quincy, Illinois, on the evening of the 10th, the grand stand, containing 4500 people, collapsed, and many persons were injured.

—John Olsen, of New York, captain of the schooner Enterprise, was struck by a train and killed, in New Brunswick, New Jersey, on the evening of the 9th. William Corbett, a brakeman, had both legs cut off in trying to jump on the pilot of a locomotive at Wilkesbarre, on the 10th, and is not expected to recover. Two freight trains collided on the Newark and Patterson Railroad at Franklin, New Jersey, on the 9th, causing a loss to the company of $100,000. No person was injured.

—A United Express package, containing $20,000, was robbed of its contents while on the way to Rue City, McKean county, Penna., on the evening of the 9th.

—Sixty-three new cases of yellow fever and three deaths were reported in Jacksonville on the 10th. Total cases to date, 3382; deaths, 302.

—Henry G. Hotchkiss, a respected citizen of New Haven, Connnecticut, was arrested on the 10th, on the charge of forgery. The forgeries will aggregate about $20,000, and the checks were all drawn on the Yale National Bank. Hotchkiss confessed his guilt.

—Five men attempted to rob a passenger train on the morning of the 11th on the way from Goshen to Warsaw, Indiana. "The men deliberately went through the train, roughly handling several passengers who resisted, and secured a considerable amount of money." The conductor succeeded in telegraphing ahead, and policemen arrested three of the robbers at Warsaw.

—General Miles reports that he is informed that the remainder of the Indians concerned in the murder of Mr. Jones are in the guard house at San Carlos, Arizona, and the Sheriff of Tucson has been notified to "come get them." Domingo Samedo and his wife, an aged and very rich couple, were found murdered in their house, in Havana, Cuba, on the morning of the 11th. A son-in-law and a servant were arrested on suspicion. While Lewis Sweet, an assessor in Park City, Montana, was asleep in his own house, an assassin crept up to the window of a room adjoining and shot him dead.

—Mrs. Matthias Klusewitz, aged 62 years, who was injured in the disaster at St. Mary's Catholic Church, in Reading, on Sunday, died on the 11th. This is the first death among the 150 injured. Several others are in a critical condition.

—A passenger train on the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railroad collided with a freight train near Massillon, Ohio, on the morning of the 11th. Richard Whitman, brakeman, and Warren Richards, a passenger, were fatally injured. Two others were severely hurt. The accident was caused by a change in the schedule.

—M. M. Wolf, cashier of the Exchange Bank of Lanark, Illinois, committed suicide on the morning of the 11th, by shooting himself through the head. He had been in ill health for some time.

—Forty-seven new cases of yellow fever and two deaths were reported in Jacksonville on the 11th. Only 12 of the new patients are whites. There was a gale with a maximum velocity of 40 miles an hour on the evening of the 10th, and the weather on the 11th was clear and bracing. Two cases of yellow fever and one death were reported in Decatur, Alabama, on the afternoon of the 10th.

—The hog cholera continues to rage among the swine in Warren county, New Jersey. In Knowlton township, the following losses are reported; J. Flunnerfelt, 50 animals; Elmer Kishpaugh, 25; H. Smith, 35; H. Blair, 25; A. Snyder, 20; Mrs. Kispaugh, 15; L. Hiles, 20; A. Smith, 25; Mrs. Perry, 15 and others ranging from 10 to 20 head each. The scourge has been very severe in Warren and Sussex counties for two years and many farmers have abandoned pork raising altogether.

—Over a bushel of partly destroyed letters addressed to business firms were found on a street in Buffalo, New York, on the morning of the 12th. They had been rifled of all contents that could be turned into money. One New York draft for $250, drawn by Smith's Bank, of Perry, New York, was found in the middle of the street, torn in two. John Shields, a night clerk in the post-office, has been arrested for the theft. He was appointed September 1st under the civil service law. The post-office at Matteawan, New York, was robbed on the evening of the 11th. The safe was blown open and all the money and stamps taken. The amount has not yet been ascertained.

—As the examination of the books of the Stafford Mill, in Fall River, Massachusetts, progresses, new evidences of the rascality of Treasurer Bosworth are discovered. On the 12th, two notes were found, one for $10,000 and one for 15,000, which Bosworth issued without the knowledge of the directors. This, with the 20,000 shortage already discovered in the books, makes the total amount of the defalcation to date $45,000. Fields, the outgoing Treasurer of Waubansee county, Kansas, was on the 12th, discoved to be a defaulter for $20,000. His bondsmen are good for the amount, and he has made an assignment to them. He has been arrested at the instance of the County Commissioners.

—Waltar S. Hawthorne, a bookkeeper, has brought suit in Chicago against the Pullman Palace Car Company for $10,000 damages for malicious prosecution. He was arrested as an accomplice of William A. Sapp, in an alleged forgery of railroad tickets, held three days and then discharged, there being no evidence against him.

—Four men were injured by a cave-in while digging a trench in Youngstown, Ohio, on the morning of the 12th. One of them had a hip fractured, another a leg broken, another was terribly cut, and the fourth—Thomas Coyne—sustained fatal injuries.

—The steamer Robert B. Carson sank in thirty feet of water four miles below Evansville, Indiana, on the evening of the 17th. She had on board fifty head of cattle and four horses, besides some freight, which were lost. The crew were saved.

—Thomas Wardwell, a wealthy coal mine operator, was killed by striking miners in a riot at Bevier, Missouri, on the afternoon of the 12th. Nearly all the mine owners there have engaged new men, who have been coming from other points for several days. This has greatly incensed the strikers, but there was no violence until the 12th, when some of the new men were set upon, and a general fight ensued, in which Wardwell was killed. Further bloodshed being feared, a Sheriff's posse has gone to the scene.

50th CONGRESS.—First Session

SENATE.

In the U. S. Senate on the 8th, the House joint resolution for a special committee of three Senators and three Representatives to investigate the Washington aqueduct tunnel job was agreed to. The Senate Tariff bill was taken up, and the general debate on the measure was opened by Mr. Allison in support of the bill. Mr. Vance replied to Mr. Allison, and Mr. Hiscock then obtained the floor, when the bill went over. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 9th the conference report on the Deficiency bill was agreed to. The bill in relation to the sending of the certificates of the electoral votes to the President of the Senate was passed. The resolution for an inquiry into the assassination of Joseph Hoffman, in Texas, was agreed to. Mr. Edmunds, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to pay to the widow of Chief Justice Waite the balance of his year's salary. Mr. Berry objecting to its immediate consideration it was placed on the calendar. The Tariff bill was resumed, and Mr. Hiscock spoke in support of the bill. Adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 10th Mr. Hale presented the report of the majority of the Select Committee on the Operation of the Civil Service Law, and it was ordered to be printed. House bill for the retirement of Andrew J. Smith, Colonel of the Seventh Cavalry, was passed, with an amendment making the retiring rank Colonel instead of Brigadier General. The bill to pay the widow of Chief Justice Waite $8475, being the balance of his year's salary, was taken up and passed. The Trriff bill was resumed and discussed by Mr. Bate. Mr. Cullom obtained the floor, and the bill went over. A message was received from the President and referred, vetoing a bill for the relief of the executors of Joseph H. Maddox. Adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 11th the session opened with only 15 Republican and 5 Democrat Senators present. Subsequent appearance increased the number of Democrat Senators to 11, making the total number present 26. The House bill to appropriate $50,000 for the enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion act was passed. Mr. Mitchell spoke in favor of the bill to reduce letter postage to one cent. The Tariff bill was taken up and advocated by Mr. Cullom and Mr. Platt. Mr. Chace made a speech contrasting the Republican and Democratic administrations in the management of the postal service. Before he had finished he yielded the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

In the United States Senate on the 12th, the Tariff bill being under consideration, Mr. Chance, of Rhode Island, concluded his remarks on the postal service. In reply to a question by Mr. Dolph, Mr. Allison said that in the Senate bill coal, slack or culm coal was put on the free list, "but that was one of the mistakes of the bill, and should have been corrected before the bill was reported." It was proposed by the majority of the committee to put all coal on the dutiable list at the present rate of 75 cents per ton, and an amendment to that effect will be proposed at the proper time. Conference reports on the Fourth of July Claims bill and the bill to retire General Pleasanton as Major were agreed to. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House, on the 8th, Senate bill for the warehousing of fruit brandy was passed. A bill was introduced by Mr. Dougherty, of Florida, appropriating $200,000 to suppress infection in the inter-State commerce of the United States. Mr. Mason, of Illinois, asked unanimous consent to discharge the Committee on Banking and Currency from the further consideration of the resolution offered by him some months ago asking for an investigation of the allegation that national banks, to which public money has been loaned, have been solicited for contributions to the Democratic campaign fund. A demand for the regular order by Mr. McMillan operated as an objection. After some remarks on the tariff question by Messrs. Hatch, of Missouri, and Wheeler, of Alabama, the House adjourned.

In the House on the 10th, the conference report on the General Deficiency bill was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

In the House, on the 9th, attempts to pass several bills failed, owing to objections made on the ground of no quorum being present. A bill was reported and passed by unanimous consent, appropriating $50,000 for the enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion act. A conference report on the bill to allow persons who have relinquished homestead entries to make another entry was agreed to. The Senate bill in regard to the forwarding of electoral certificates to the President of the Senate was passed. The conference report on the General Deficiency bill was submitted. After debate a vote was taken on agreeing to the report, and stood 34 to 3. Mr. Dougherty, of Florida, raised the point of no quorum, and the House adjourned.

In the House, on the 12th, the attendance was still further depleted by the granting of six leaves of absence, among them being one to Mr. Cheadle, of Indiana, who "desired to visit his constituents." Conference reports were agreed to on the Fourth of July Claims bill, and the bill to retire General Pleasanton with the rank of Major. On motion of Mr. O'Neill the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Private Calendar. The pending business was the Senate bill to incorporate the Nicaragua Canal Company. A vote on one of the amendments stood 23 to 8, and the point of no quorum was raised. After rejecting motions for a recess until evening the House adjourned.

A Chinese Opium Story.

Since the introduction of opium into China millions and tens of millions have given themselves up to its use, its victims being found in all the ranks and conditions of life, among the old, the middle aged, the young, and even children. But a case of an infant becoming a victim to its pernicious influence has just come to our knowledge. A man and his wife had been in the habit of taking opium for years, and one of their chief delights was in indulging themselves over the pipe in each other's company, each taking alternate whiffs. One day the woman gave birth to a boy, and all the household was in an ecstatic state of joyfulness. But before long the baby began to show signs of illness, and although a physician was sent for they could not discover the cause of its symptoms. Every effort was made to save the child, but he only grew worse and worse until his parents gave him up for lost.

In despair they took their pipe to solace themselves, and behold! as they puffed at the pipe the smoke was wafted to the child's nostrils, and, giving a sneeze, he instantly revived and began to cry. Upon inhaling more of the smoke he changed his crying into laughing and became exceedingly lively. After that he was all right as long as he inhaled the smoke at regular periods of the day. One day, however, his parents neglected to give him the accustomed dose of smoke and before they were aware he died.

Will Not Get a Divorce.

A newspaper correspondent says he has definite news direct from the husband of Mrs. Langtry. A cousin of his is Hillary Langtry Bell, an artist. He says that all overtures on the part of Mrs. Langtry looking towards the husband's consent to a divorce have been repulsed anew. Langtry will not consent to a legal separation. "There is a home here in England for my wife whenever she chooses to come to it," Langtry is quoted by his cousin as saying, "although not so good a one as she is able to maintain in America. It was her ambition to cut a dash in the world that separated us. She has no ground on which to get a divorce from me, not even that of non-support, and I will contest any proceeding which she may bring. Neither will I consent to a proposition that I myself obtain a divorce, which I could do, but which would enable her to marry again in the United States." Therefore it is not believed that there will be a divorce of any sort very soon.

Boston's Strict Rules.

Boston men who frequent New York for a frolic or incidentally take in the town when on business trips say they feel like schoolboys let loose. Their chief source of complaint against Boston is the strict enforcement of the excise laws in the Athens of America. They say there is plenty of rum in the town, but that the spigots are turned off short and sharp at midnight. Private dinner parties at hotels have come to an inglorious end when the hands on the clock say that it is after 12 o'clock. In many places 11 o'clock is the hour for turning off the flood, and so strict is the rule that the theatrical parties are often troubled to get grape juice enough to make things interesting. These Boston men are the very latest high rollers in the matters of hours when they come to New York. They are free, untrammeled and rapid, and immensely interesting in their emancipated enthusiasm.

How to Become Naturalized.

There is much misconception on the part of the public, and especially the foreign born population, as the course to be pursued to become a naturalized American citizen. The procedure is this: A person arriving in this country under the age of 18 years can, after he has been five years in the country and has arrived at the age of 21 years, be granted full citizenship papers upon presenting himself before any court on record with two witnesses, citizens of the United States, who are able to swear that he arrived in this country under 18 years of age. In case of aliens who have arrived in the United States when over 18 years of age, it is necessary for them to declare their intention to become a citizen, which declaration must be made at least two years before application is made for final papers—or full citizen papers. This declaration, provided the party has resided in the state one year, entitles him to vote, but it requires a five years' residence in the country before full papers can be obtained, and, as a condition precedent, the applicant must prove to the satisfaction of a competent court, by two witnesses, citizens of the United States, that he has lived in this country for five years.

Autumn in the Woods.

Every hollow full of ferns,
Turning yellow in their turns;
Straggling brambles fierce and wild,
Yielding berries to the child;
Oakballs tumbling from the tree,
Beechnuts dropping silently,
Hosts of leaves come down to die,
Leaving openings to the sky;
Bluebells, foxgloves, gone to seed,
Everything to death decreed;
Nothing left of flowers or buds—
Such is autumn in the woods.

And so is there an Autumn known
To the heart. It feels alone,
Fearing its best days are past;
Sees the future overcast!
Fond acquaintance broken through,
Friends departed; friends untrue.
Human flowers cold and dead,
Covered by a grassy bed;
Hopes, late blossoms putting out,
Withered soon, and flung about
By cruel winds; dread doubts and fears
Finding vent in sudden tears.
Yes, there is an autumn known
To some hearts thus left alone.

Yet there's this thought after all,
Ferns may fade and leaves may fall,
Hearts may change and prove untrue,
All may look as these woods do—
Though sad autumn here is given,
Springtime awaits the just in Heaven.

LOVE THE VICTOR.

Owen Stanley, huddled in the corner of a third-class carriage, was going from Manchester to Chatburn, where a place in a lawyer's office awaited him.

The prospect was not cheerful, but it was the only means Owen had of earning his bread since the unlucky misunderstanding with Uncle Raymond. Also, if Uncle Raymond would never see the rights of that miserable affair, the work at Chatburn would be a stepping-stone to a better place.

As he walked aimlessly down the street after he reached Chatburn he read the name "Cruncher," Attorney," beside a dingy office door, with "Clerk Wanted" chalked underneath.

He presented himself before Mr. Cruncher, and after a sharp cross-questioning was engaged to fill the post vacant in the office.

The following Sunday the young man had an opportunity of seeing the entire Cruncher household in church. When the service was over Mr. Cruncher stalked grimly forth followed by the silent members of his family, each and all evidently in great awe of him.

"Louise Lee, hold Tommy's right hand tight. You stupidly let him trip on the step last Sunday!" said Mrs. Cruncher in petulant tones, with a look to match, to her niece as they passed on.

It was consolation to have learned her name. Louise Lee—it was a pretty name, and suited her. Was her life made unhappy by that solemn brute of an old man?

Owen longed for money and power and influence, and all the good things of this life, to take her away from her present bondage, and give her a home fit for a princess. But none of these blessings came to him, and he had to content himself as best he might with seeing Louise once a week in church.

One morning Owen lost his way hopelessly in the labyrinths of the hymn book. As he was struggling to recover himself a pretty hand in a shabby glove—Louise's hand—held toward him a book with the place marked by a scrap of paper.

Owen was uncomfortably conscious of blushing as he accepted the offered civility, but it was more than charming to be noticed, even in the most uncommon way, by her.

The bit of paper between the pages was folded in two. He idly pressed it apart with his thumb, and to his astonishment read these words, evidently written in fugitive haste:

"Look, to-morrow, in my uncle's hat lining when he comes to the office."

This appeared, indeed, like the beginning of a most interesting adventure, and the overture made by a girl whom he feared ignored his very existence! How he sat quietly through the sermon, and passed the rest of the day and night until old Cruncher appeared at his usual post next morning, Owen never knew.

When he saw his patron deeply absorbed in a pile of letters, Owen, like a coat and umbrella thief, stole out into the passage where such articles were deposited, and possessed himself of the old gentleman's sedate looking hat.

There, as he expected, he found stowed away in the lining a tiny little note. With trembling fingers the now hopeful lover laid smooth the complicated folds of the paper and read:

"Please do not think me forward or presuming in making the following request: I am in great trouble. To-morrow evening at 7 I shall not be missed for half an hour. Will you meet me at the end of the lane leading past our house—where the wood begins?

L. L."

The following evening Owen was at the place of rendezvous fully half an hour too soon. As he was beginning to despair of Louise's coming she appeared breathless and greatly agitated.

"What must you think of me," she began, "making an appointment with you, almost a stranger, at dusk, in this theatrical manner? I have a strong motive in this case, certainly," continued Louise. "I wish to ask your advice on a matter of the utmost importance to me, I have studied your face as much as I dared in church"—Owen's heart gave a bound of delight. Then she had looked at and thought about him—"and I think I can trust you and call you my friend. I have no other."

She looked so lovely with the tears in her eyes as she said this that Owen longed to take her in his arms and kiss her, instead of declaring himself her devoted servant in plain words.

"Let us sit down on this fallen tree and I will begin my story at the beginning. You men of the law are impatient of unnecessary preamble," Louise went on, with a bright smile for a moment dispelling the melancholy clouding her face.

"Last February, now nearly four months ago, I was traveling alone from here to Clover hill on an errand for my aunt. My companions in the compartment were a very pretty old lady, an ordinary looking gentleman of forty-five, and a young man not at all ordinary looking.

"He had large black eyes, with a wild look in them, and his dress and manners were quite different from those of the people I was accustomed to seeing. He sat opposite me, and soon after the train started began staring at me in a most annoying way."

"The impertinent rascal!! How I wish I had been there to purch his head!" exclaimed Owen with warmth.

"He perhaps did nothing to merit quite such severe punishment, but he was certainly then, and has been since, indirectly the case of a great deal of misery to me. He amused himself for some time with casting what I supposed were admiring glances at me, pressing his hands to his heart, and sighing profoundly.

"Then suddenly, to my utter amazement, he threw himself on his knees before me, declared in very bad English that he loved me to distraction, and, most startling of all, tore off his very handsome watch and chain and flung them into my lap."

"The man was mad, of course."

"Yes, we learned of this for a fact afterward. I looked at our traveling companion—the middle-aged man already mentioned—in helpless fright. He started up, and, with what I then thought admirable presence of mind, exclaimed, angrily:

"'How dare you insult my wife, sir?'

"The strong language had the desired effect, and the man seemed to shrink into himself and became quiet as a lamb. I suppose believing me to be the wife of somebody else shattered his hopes."

Here again the rare sweet smile lent a new charm to Louise's face.

"Try as I might," she continued, "I could not prevail upon him to take back his watch, and at the next station the gentleman who called me his wife gave my admirer, with his watch, into the hands of a policeman as mad.

"That was the last I ever saw of him, but we heard later that he was a Pole and incurably insane. The old lady in the coupe with us looked inquiringly at my rescuer, who laughed and murmured something I did not understand. I thanked him as I descended at my destination, never dreaming that he was to cross my path again.

"Some weeks ago, one afternoon, my uncle called me from mending Tommy's stockings, and told me a friend wished to see me in the drawing room. I, who had no friends, was much surprised. Nor did this surprise lessen when I was presented to the man who had silenced the crazy Pole that day in the train.

"His name was Mitchell, and he turned out to be an old friend of my uncle. 'Rich as Crœsus and a bachelor,' my uncle said to me, with a knowing wink, when our visitor had departed.

"I took a great dislike to Mr. Mitchell; in manner and appearance he was most repugnant to me. But I thought very little about him one way or the other—why should I interest myself in a man older than my father?—until, a week later, Uncle Thomas informed me that Mr. Mitchell wished to marry me."

"Preposterous!" exclaimed Owen.

"I don't often laugh in the presence of Uncle Thomas, but when he told me this I laughed heartily. This made my uncle very angry. Why should I make game of the offer of a man of which I might be proud? I, who would be in the workhouse were it not for the charity of my relations."

"The brute!"

"If I was so silly as not to know on which side my bread was buttered—it was often difficult to tell—he would turn me out of doors, and that would perhaps bring me to my sense. But why need I tell you the particulars of this and many another most painful scene? I was silent and undecided for a while, and at last found courage to tell Mr. Mitchell that I could not marry him.

"He listened with a disagreeable smile, and replied:

"'My young lady will not find refusal so easy as she thinks.'"

"Owing to rusty conduct on the part of your amiable uncle," interpolated Owen.

"I believe this was his meaning, until the next day. Then my aunt informed me calmly that I was already married to Mr. Mitchell."

"Is that good lady subject to such fits of mental aberration?"

"I stared at her in amazement, when she proceeded to explain to me that according to Scotch law, if a man in the presence of a witness says a woman is his wife, and she does not deny it, it becomes a legal marriage. There was a witness in the train that day—the old lady I mentioned. Mr. Mitchell is Scotch, and was determined to have his rights.

"I could not believe aunt was in earnest, but it seems she was, and what is worse, they all beset me every hour in the day with speeches to the effect that it is of no use to try and escape my destiny. Mr. Mitchell has the law on his side, and the sooner, for appearance sake, I consent to another marriage ceremony in church the better.

"I have asked you to meet me here this evening, Mr. Stanley, to tell me truly if there is any ground for their saying I am Mr. Mitchell's wife."

"It is the most preposterous, cowardly lie I ever heard of," exclaimed Owen, quite boiling over with indignation. "In some parts of Scotland, long ago, some such rubbish as they tell you might be true; but we are not in Scotland. To have this man's money in the family your reprobate of an uncle is trying to play upon your innocent ignorance, knowing or believing you had no one to enlighten you. He ought to be exposed and prosecuted for his villainy."

"Oh, I'm so glad and thankful you assured me that this dreadful man has no power over me," said Louise, with a profound sigh of relief.

"You poor little friendless thing!"

As if of its own accord Owen's arm encircled the girl's waist, and he tenderly and reverently kissed her unresisting lips.

"And now I must fly back to the house. Dear me, the half-hour is long past."

"For heaven's sake don't let them persuade you to commit any rash folly. Trust in me," said Owen.

Arriving at his lodgings he found two letters awaiting him; one from Travers, a special chum in the cold luxurious days, and the other—he could hardly believe his eyes—from Uncle Raymond.

He dashed into a perusal of this last at once, and discovered that, after a year and a month, his former friend and benefactor, his father's only brother, was on the track of the fellow who had committed a certain forgery—a crime of which Morris Raymond, in hot, sudden anger, had accused his nephew. Strong circumstantial evidence against Owen was not wanting, and thus, suffering for the misdeed of another, he was thrust out for a rough struggle with the world.

Now, through the merest chance, the real culprit had been discovered, and the letter in his uncle's trembling hand contained ample apology for past injustice and earnestly expressed desire that the old relations be renewed.

"As you are reinstated with the old boy"—an extract from Travers' letter—"I suppose we shall soon have you among us again. I hope it will not break your heart to hear that Nelly Welland has given you the slip. When she heard of your misfortune she transferred her affections to Mortimer."

"I think I have found some one who will console me for the fickle Nelly," said Owen to himself. "Did ever a stroke of fortune come at a luckier moment?"

Old Cruncher's hat played the role of postbox on several occasions after this; there were other tete-a-tetes upon the mossy log, and here Owen told Louise the old, old story—told and listened to with tender, sweet delight.

Uncle Raymond's letter emboldened Owen to prompt measures in depriving Mr. Mitchell of his so-called bride and Mr. Cruncher of his niece.

Violent oppositions, rage, bitter reproaches of ingratitude, a battle of angry words, waxed fast and furious, but love gained the victory.

A Snake-Charmer's Martyrdom.

India has just lost a snake-charmer, one Kondajee Muboojee, who fell a martyr to his belief in his own powers. A lad 6 years old, named Vittoo Heoree, was bitten by a cobra at Mazagon, Bombay, and as usual, a snake-charmer inquired where the cobra had taken refuge, and, on a woodpile being pointed out, he removed the wood, found and seized the snake, and endeavored to make it bite the dead boy, declaring that if it did so the child would at once be restored to life. For two hours he persevered, but the snake refused to strike the body, and at last, irritated beyond endurance turned and bit Kondajee in the hand. The snake-charmer calmly placed the snake in a copper vessel and then sat down. A vehicle was sent for and the man placed inside, but by the time he reached home he was dead. The story testifies strongly to the belief of snake-charmers of India in their power over the snakes and to the existence of a superstition that the second bite of a snake will restore the life that the first hastaken away. The apathy of the Hindoo is evident by the fact that the snake-charmer used no effort whatever to save his own life. Whether he thought that he was proof against its ill effects was not stated in the evidence given at that inquest held on the body of the child; but it is clear that he had no belief in the virtues of any antidote or mode of treatment. It is most probable that he was confident in the powers of the drugs, ointments, or charms he had previously used to protect him, for the evidence of the spectators showed that upon finding the snake in the woodpile he had seized it without the slightest hesitation. It is certainly singular that a man accustomed to handle snakes should have been so convinced that their bite had power to restore life as well as to cause death.

A Kind Heart in Old Clothes.

Rather than risk "one good deed dying tongueless," a New York *Tribune* reporter mentions an incident which he saw in Beaver street, near the Cotton Exchange. A hatless, barefooted boy, was tying together some heavy strips of refuse wood. After he had fastened them as securely as his tiny hands would permit he manfully undertook to shoulder them, but was dismayed to find that the law of gravity and his feeble muscles prevented success. He was looking at his fallen bundle in despair, though without a tear, when a coal cartman stopped his horse and asked:

"Where do you want to take that?"

"Over in Washington street, near de Battery," replied the boy.

"Well," said the driver, "you sit down by the wood a few minutes until I unload and I'll carry it for you."

The boy obeyed and munched some peaches which a looker-on handed to him, and the reporter fancied he had often seen a less kindly face than the begrimed one in the coal cart in a more ostentatious vehicle.

—The gray wolf is still a very live issue in Butte county, Dakota, where he occasionally plays sad havoc among horses and other farm stock.

—George B. Leavitt has sold the bay gelding De Bary (2.19¼) to Maine parties.

—Any one wanting a horse should attend W. T. Woodward's sale in Kentucky.

—The Lexington (Ky.) entry list is the largest in the history of the organization.

—The classes filled well for the Albany and Poughkeepsie October meetings.

—Tailor made bodices, English redingotes, much cut away at the hips, over Louis XIV waistcoats, elegantly draped, and French polonaises, artistically draped and adjusted, divide favor almost evenly this season.

—Syrian velvet in two tones, like shot silk, is made up with faille Francaise and Victoria silk.

—The prevailing fancy in passementeries, that of combining several shades of one color, simplifies the matching of goods, as the same trimming may be used upon any one of the shades of which it is composed.

THE POOR OF LONDON.

The Kindness Shown to One Another in Misfortune.

It is not only in their perhaps thriftless almsgiving that the poor show their sympathy with their own order. They show it in their practical help in times of sickness and bereavement; they show it in their readiness to share their scanty food and shelter with the hungry and the homeless; they show it in the way in which they take other people's troubles upon their already overburdened backs; and in the way they frequently sacrifice their time and their money in endeavoring to put their poor brothers and sisters who have been pushed down in the battle of life once more upon their legs.

The poor live so closely together that they know a good deal of each other's circumstances, and naturally the ladies are the first to find out each other's business. So it comes that the poor woman living with her husband and family in one room knows that the people in the next room are without food. She and her husband go short and send in half their loaf to their starving neighbors, and she sends in the teapot with the leaves left in it, and she fills it up with hot water. This, at least, gives the recipient a warm drink, whatever the particular flavor of it may be.

One remarkable way in which the poor show their kindness of heart is in adopting children. It frequently happens in neighborhoods where the laboring and criminal classes herd together that a family of children may be suddenly left without father or mother. Father gets "put away" and mother, in her grief and despair, goes to drown her sorrow at the public house, and sometimes ends by falling herself into the clutches of the law. Such cases as theis occur over and over again, and in five cases out of ten the children are taken care of, washed and dressed and fed by some poor mother living in the same house, who herself has a large family. All this is done ungrudgingly and as a "duty." If you ask such a woman what prompted her to burden herself with the maintenance of another woman's family she will tell you there was nothing wonderful in the act, "She supposes as some neighbor 'ud do the same by her young 'uns if ever she was in trouble."

A poor, unfortuitate girl, living in a tenement house when others of her unhappy class, fell seriously ill. The landlord wanted her sent to the workhouse. The other girls said. "No, not if they knew it." These poor creatures pawned all the clothes they could spare in order to pay for a clever doctor—for her case was a complicated one—and they clubbed together and got her all the doctors ordered her. They relieved each other at the sick bed and took it in turns to nurse her day and night, and they made her stop at home when she was better for over six weeks, as the doctor said there would still be a risk in her going out, during all of which time they paid her rent and every expense incurred by her illness, though to do it they had to deny themselves not only any comfort but almost any necessary of life. Brave girls those and good girls. How different would their lives have been, perhaps, had they known in their homes such love and devotion as they showered upon their sisters in misfortune.

The poor man who loses his wife finds plenty of sympathy and practical help among his poor neighbors. Some good soul comes in at once and sees to the young children for him if he has none old enough to look after the others. The baby not infrequently finds a new mother to take it to her breast, and even the man's comfort is not overlooked. Mrs. Jones will run in for half an hour while he is away at work, and tidy up his place for him; and Mrs. Brown will pop across the road and get his tea ready for him against he comes home. There are some charming little idylls of the courts and alleys which are waiting to be told—tender prose poems, fragrant with the self sacrifice and the heroisms of the poor and the lowly; but they must be told from the beginning to the end. To cut them down into a bald narrative of incidents would be to rob them of all their grace and charm.

The sympathy of the poor shows itself sometimes in a tender regard for something which has been the pet of a dead comrade or neighbor. Some little time back, a hawker in the East End lay dying. He was a widower and childless, but he had one companion—a faithful, loving little dog, who had lived with him for many years. As the poor fellow lay on his death bed, the little dog stretched itself out beside him, and every now and then licked the weak, thin hand that rested lovingly upon its little head. The old hawker's mind was tortured as to what would be his faithful companion's fate after he had gone to his grave; so one day he sent for a mate, and he said to him: "Jim, when I'm gone, take my little Fan, and let her have a home with you till she dies, will you, mate? I shall die happy if I know as she'll have a friend to take care of her after I'm dead." Jim, a street hawker of dolls, gripped his friend's hand and said: "Yes, mate; I'll take her, and promise you as she shall be as comfortable as I can make her."

The kindness to animals is by no means a rare trait among the poor. I have seen a lean and hungry lad many a time sharing his scanty meal of bread and butter with a stray cur in the slums and I know one common lodging house cat, who died in the kitchen amid the tears and sobs of the rough men and women, who clustered around to see their pet breathe its last.

Hard on Greeley.

Horace Greeley told this story of himself. Soon after he went to learn the printing business he went to see a preacher's daughter. The next time he attended meeting he was considerably astonished at hearing the minister announce as his text: "My daughter is being grievously tormented with a devil."

—The bay mare Directress, by Dictator, dam Dolly by Mambrino Chief (full sister to Director, 2.17), died at Woodburn Farm recently.

FASHION NOTES.

—Ladies who have a fitted garment for street wear will be glad to know that the Newmarket or redingote, braided or plain, will be a favorite garment through the autumn and winter.

—The new hussar coat is very stylish, with its black silk passementeries flecked with gold on the jacket fabric of deep blue or Russian green cloth. Sometimes they are decorated with alguillettes or tags, with gold or silver points. The peculiar style of these military coats consists in the superb fit of the shoulders the majority of them being slightly wadded.

—Short visiting wraps and small visites, with cape sleeves that reach to the elbow only, are made of black Lyons velvet, rich colored velvets, and also magnificent Oriental broche materials with gold threads interwoven. These are decorated with Persian lambskins, and also, for later wear, with many kinds of fur, with muff and French toque to match.

—A walking costume for a young lady is of plain Henrietta cloth. The skirt has a wide band made of very narrow tucks around the bottom, and is laid in medium width side plaits. Very long, looped-under apron and side draperies; very full back drapery drawn up at the side and in the middle of the back; plain postilion body, with long point in front; collar and cuffs of moire.

—A handsome reception costume is of faille Francaise and moire. The body, sleeves, train and pinked-out flounces are made of the faille. A very full apron drapery, shoulder puffs, cuffs, pointed V shaped front and back, and the collar is of moire. Very handsome jet ornaments are set where the apron joins the back drapery and the V shaped sections on the waist. The collar, shoulder puffs and cuffs are finished with passementerie.

—A very stylish house dress is of cashmere. The front of the skirt is in narrow plaits at the waistline, and falls plainly to the bottom of the skirt. The back is in side plaits with very full drapery. Bands of trimming material extend from the waistline to the bottom of the skirt on one side. Plain body with wide turnedback collars and revers over a full vest of silk with a narrow standing collar. Plain sleeves and plain cuffs.

—Many of the little capotes, cloth bonnets, felt turbans and English walking hats from abroad have a simple yet artistic trimming, formed entirely of Madras silk handkerchiefs twisted and arranged around the crowns and in front with the unmistakable French charm. Many of these pretty head coverings are made wholly of these bordered kerchiefs in brilliant colorings, and the "bandana bonnet" is in immense demand by enthusiastic young ladies who are interested in politics. They impart a stylish and brightening effect to the tailor costumes of dark rich toned cloth so universally admired.

—A very elegant costume is of faille Francaise and moire. Plain skirt with draped apron in deep folds: long side sections of the faille bordered with wide bands of the moire; these side pieces are draped high about three-quarters of the way around the skirt toward the back. The back of the skirt is plain and straight, and has a similar band of moire, and is set in the belt in one very wide double box-plait. The body is plain, with short basque skirt and postillion. The sleeves are in full boxplait in the upper side of the shoulders, the plaits extending to the elbows, where they end in a large puff, and are plain from the elbow to the wrist. The collar and cuffs are of the moire.

—A beautiful plum colored India cashmere dress, received recently, has a plain velvet underskirt in this rich fruit shade. There is a deft drapery above the cashmere, and a Russian jacket of the velvet beneath, which shows an undervest of plum colored Victoria silk, soft and very lustrous, that is a mass of gold embroidery done in Cairo by a certain crippled workman, who sits all day in his balcony making these lovely bits of rare ornamentation for dresses. The cuffs of the silk bishop sleeves, which issue from the open velvet ones, are embroidered in the same manner, and the jacket has tiny velvet buttons worked in stars in fine gold beads. There is an odd little collar which is new. It turns down only at the back over the plain, straight, upright collar, and fastens at the sides with three gold wrought buttons.

—A very stylish dress for a young lady is of plain and fancy silk. The skirt is of the plain silk; the front of the fancy goods, in very elaborately draped folds. The sides are plain from the edge of the basque to the bottom of the skirt; the back is in very full box plaits, slightly draped. The body is plain, with vest and wide revers of the fancy material, like the apron front; the collar is plain. The sleeves are full from shoulder to elbow, and plain from the elbow to the wrist. Bands of handsome trimming are set on the neck below the collar, around the sleeves at the elbow, and fall from either side of the front from the basque point over the plain side pieces.

Another dress for a young lady was of the fine silk warp Henrietta cloth; plain skirt; very elaborate drapery in semicircular folds: plain body, with bodice point and postilion back; the front of the basque has bands of fancy trimmings from shoulder seams to bust, and down the front from the collar to the bodice. The trimming on the sides of the waist meet puffed folds of the material, which are drawn down to the bodice point and fastened with an ornament. Plain sleeves, with curved cuffs and bands of the trimming like that on the waist. High collar, faced with bright colored silk, the points rolled outward.

Another is of fine French cloth. It has a draped apron, and wide folds at the sides of the front; back in long looped folds. Band of very soft astrakhan around the bottom of the skirt. Closefitting body, with round basque and postilion. A draped vest of soft silk covers the entire front of the waist, and is drawn down to a bodice point. Plain collar and plain sleeves, with cuffs made of bands of the material.

HORSE NOTES.

—A full brother to Belle Hamlin, 2.13¾, was foaled at the Village Farm on September 21.

—Brown Hal failed to beat 2.13 at the recent Nashville meeting, doing his best mile in 2.15.

—Mr. Withers' fine filly Auricoma is not likely to race again this season, as she is slightly lame.

—Kingston has broken down and been turned out, He is well bred and will be valuable as a stallion.

—Arrow, 2.13½, has arrived at Parkville Farm, and Mr. Shults will drive him on the road this winter.

—Prince Royal added $3970 to his winnings at Jerome Park, bringing his tatal gross earnings up to $31,650.

—George Barbee has had an offer from W. L. Scott's manager to ride for the Algeria stables next season.

—It is settled that there will be no more steeplechases or hurdle races on the programmes at Monmouth Park.

—Superior 2.20¼, L. C. Lee, 2.15, and Annie Carcy, 2.30¼, J. Page's horses, have been very unfortunate this season.

—Pancoast is improving. He jogs to the halter without any trouble, and begins to show his old time vim and resolution.

—Lot Slocum, by Electioneer, reduced his record to 2.17¼ in a trial against time at the Spokane Falls (W. T.) meeting.

—D. De Noyelles has shipped the 3 year old filly Nina D., by Nutwood, 2.18¾, out of Adelaide, 2.19¾, to California to be bred to Sable Wilkes, 2.18.

—The Czar, 2 year old full brother to Emperor of Norfolk, won at a mile in 1.44, at California recently, beating Wild Oats, Shannon Rose and four others.

—Oliver K., 2.16¼, is now in J. B. Shockeney's stable at Louisville, Ky., and was fortunately out of his stall when the stable was burned on Monday Sept., 24th.

—The ch. g. Hunter, owned by W. H. Grant, ran away at the Trenton races the first week in October, came in contact with a projecting rail, impaled and killed himself.

—W. H. Fleming, Fort Wayne, Ind., has sold to Mr. Hopper, of Philadelphia, the black filly Emma H., foaled 1887, by Nutwood, dam Zither, by Woodford Mambrino.

—Exile and Peg Woffington have been turned out for the season. It has been a matter of great surprise to horsemen how Lakeland has managed to keep Exile on his legs so long.

—Dwyer brothers' yearlings, thirty-seven in all, have now got back to the Brooklyn track from Monmouth Park, where they have spent the last few weeks. They will be tried soon.

—C. W. Aby, agent for Frederick Gebhard, has purchased of R. W. Thomas' acting for E. J. Baldwin, the chestnut filly Glen Queen, 3 years, by King Ban—Gleniva, by Glencoe, Jr.

—Madam Marantette has purchased four gray pacers, all of which have records of 2.20 or better. They are Silver Thread, 2.15½; Bennie, 2.18¾, Gray Harry, 2,19¼; and Patsy Clinker, 2.20.

—On the closing day of the Brooklyn meeting A. J. Cassatt purchased of Richard Pryor the brown colt Madstone, 2 years, by Vanderbilt, dam Nina Turner, for $6000, and he ran for the Holly stakes that day in Mr. Cassatt's colors.

—The relations between Sam Bryant and his partner, Scroggins, are a trifle strained; they are not now jointly interested in anything but Proctor Knott, and report has it that the colt will belong to one or the other before very long.

—J. C. Sibley, proprietor of the Prospect Hill Farm, at Franklin, Pa., has disposed of a half interest in all his horse business to Charles Miller, with whom he has been associated as partner for twenty-two years in many other lines of business.

—Fred Folger, 2.20¼, will be driven on the road this winter and carefully prepared for the Grand Circuit next year. He will be one of the starters in the next Charter Oak stake if he has as much speed in 1889 as he had at Poughkeepsie last June.

—It is reported that the b. m. Dolly Fuller, by Niagara Chief, died recently in Kentucky. She is the dam of Fuller, 2.13¾, and had a foal this season by Kentucky Prince. Dolly Fuller was owned by Dr. McCully, of Toronto, Can., and was sent to Kentucky to be bred to Belmont after pancoast was injured.

—The chestnut colt Trade Mark, foaled 1886, by imp. Kyrle Daly, dam Trade Dollar, by Norfolk; threw his exercise lad while being worked on the Coney Island Boulevard on October 3d, ran away and collided with a tree, killing himself almost instantly. He was the property of Walter Olney, who purchased him at the recent Haggin sale for $1875.

—At Jerome Park on Tuesday October 2d, the opening day, the races, with one exception, were run in slow time, the exception being the opening dash of five furlongs, which Sam Harper, Jr., aged, carrying 118 pounds, won in 1.00¼, thus beating Jim Renwick's record of 1.00½, made at San Francisco in 1883 with 115 pounds. In November, 1887, Kitty Pease, it is claimed, ran the distance in 1.00. Sam Harper's performance was on a straightaway track.

—The Mimi filly, Mr. Wither's latest sensational 2 year old, is a brown bay with a broad blaze, left hind pastern white, and has a large white spot on the front of her right hind coronet. She has a large, intelligent head, with less dish in her face than most of the King Ernests. She has a long, muscular neck, is deep in the brisket, and, like her dam, Mimi, when the latter was in training, she tucks up rather in the flank, but has a good spread of hips and plenty of power in her quarters and stifles, with good flat legs and round feet, but is a shade upright in her pasterns. She resembles Dewdrop somewhat and more so when in action.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms.

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, OCT. 18, 1888

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

NEWS TOPICS OF LOCAL INTEREST TO PENNSYLVANIANS.

Facts and Fancies Gleaned from Many Sources and Boiled Down to Brief Paragraphs for the Benefit of Busy Readers.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 11.—When the fourteenth annual convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Pennsylvania began a season of devotion preliminary to the opening of the convention in the First Presbyterian church, about 700 delegates were present. The large auditorium was handsomely decorated with flowers and banners for the occasion. The morning session was taken up by the roll call and examination of credentials. The afternoon session included the appointment of committees, reading of the minutes of the executive committee, the annual address of Mrs. President Swift and reports of officers.

He Wants Conway, Ganzel and Rowe.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 10.—President Nimick, of the Pittsburg Baseball club, has asserted that he was negotiating with the Detroit club for Conway, Ganzel and Rowe, and that he had good prospects of securing them for next season.

Burglars Poisoned the Bulldogs.

READING, Pa., Oct. 10.—A gang of burglars got on a back building in the rear of Illig & Brother's dry goods store, pried open an iron shutter, and dropped poisoned beef into the store, where it was known that two ferocious bulldogs were on guard. The dogs ate the beef, which rendered them unconscious, whereupon the thieves descended into the room and ransacked the silk department, which had just been well filled by recent large purchases. When the store was opened the dogs were found lying dead in the rear of the room. The thieves were experts, as only the best makes of silks were taken. Five other burglaries of less importance also took place in various sections of the city.

Another Money Package Lost.

BRADFORD, Pa., Oct. 13.—Foreman Moore, of the National Transit company, at Colerville, Pa., received a package Wednesday morning which should have contained $1,730, but instead only contained several copies of The Pittsburg Dispatch. It had been sent from the company's headquarters at Oil City and robbed on the way. An investigation is being made.

They Were Married Only Twice.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 13.—The marriage on Wednesday of Miss Virginia Knox, of this city, to Count Carusi de Montrecoli, of Italy, will be the theme of gossip for a long time to come. It appears now that the couple were really married only twice, since, although Rev. Father Graham at the cathedral was requested to perform the ceremony again, he declined to do so, the count, by consenting to the previous marriage by a Protestant minister, having lost his claim to the services of a priest of his own church, or, in other words, sinned so grievously as to excommunicate himself. Father Graham held that he should first have been called on, as he had no power to wed people already married. The count was very wroth at the priest's course.

A House Thief Captured.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—T. J. Raynor, alias Fred Carson, who had committed innumerable house robberies in Cincinnati and Pittsburg, was arrested at the postoffice last night while inquiring for a letter. Raynor ran away from Allegheny City with Maud Spratt, a pretty 17-year-old girl, who, when taken into custody, declared that she had been induced by Raynor to run away with him, he promising to marry her, and that she knew nothing about him. Several trunks were found at their boarding house, and a large quantity of jewelry and other articles, supposed to be the proceeds of his work in Cincinnati and Pittsburg. Raynor will be sent back to Cincinnati, where he stands indicted, and detainers will be lodged against him for running away with the Spratt girl.

Nominated on the 344th Ballot.

STROUDSBURG, Pa., Oct. 13.—The deadlock in the Eighth congressional Democratic convention was broken by the nomination of ex-Congress William Mutchler, of Northampton county, on the 344th ballot.

A Proposed Union of Miners.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 13.—Master Workman Lewis, of National district assembly No. 135, Knights of Labor, composed of coal miners, has called a special meeting to be held in Columbus, O., on Dec. 4, to devise some method of more effectually uniting and solidifying the mining craft, and to take such action as may be necessary preparatory to meeting in joint convention with the National Federation of Miners and Mine Laborers on the following day.

Mr. Wilson's Resignation Accepted.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—The directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad company have accepted the resignation of General Freight Agent John S. Wilson and confirmed the appointment of William H. Joyce as his successor. Resolutions of regret at Mr. Wilson's retirement were adopted.

The Coxe Land Suits Settled.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 10.—The famous Derringer-Coxe land suits have at length been settled. They are set down for trial here tomorrow, and though no official announcement has been made it is understood that when the cases are called the plaintiff, Calhoun M. Derringer, will not appear, and verdict will be entered for the defendant. It is stated that the Coxe heirs have paid a large sum of money to the Derringers to withdraw their suits.

All the Ceremonies in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 11.—Miss Virginia Knox, of this city, and Guiseppe Corusa, Count di Montercole, of Italy, were united in marriage by Mayor McCallin at his private office at noon yesterday. At 5 p. m. the Rev. Mr. Maxwell performed the marriage ceremony in Trinity Protestant Episcopal church, and at 5:30 o'clock the marriage ceremony was performed in the Grant Street cathedral according to the Roman Catholic rites. The count is a member of the Roman Catholic church, and his bride is an Episcopalian. At the conclusion of the three marriage ceremonies the count and countess started for Italy.

Pickpockets at Chambersburg.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., Oct. 13.—A trio of Philadelphia pickpockets operated here yesterday during the Grand Army parade. One of them was a woman accompanied by a little boy, whose special work was lifting the purses of farmers' wives. She relieved nine women of pocketbooks containing from $10 to $70 each, working mainly in the large stores

THURMAN'S LETTER.

He Formally Accepts "In Obedience to Custom."

HIS REASONS FOR RUNNING.

Words of Hearty Praise for President Cleveland and His Administration—The Greater Part of the Letter Devoted to the Tariff Question.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 15.—Following is Judge Thurman's letter of acceptance:

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 12, 1888.

Hon. Patrick A. Collins and others, committee:

GENTLEMEN—In obedience to custom I send you this formal acceptance of my nomination for the office of vice president of the United States, made by the national convention of the Democratic party at St. Louis.

When you did me the honor to call upon me at Columbus and officially notify me of my nomination, I expressed to you my sense of obligation to the convention, and stated that, although I had not sought the nomination, I did not feel at liberty, under the circumstances, to decline it. I thought then, as I still think, that whatever I could properly do to promote the re-election of President Cleveland I ought to do. His administration has been marked by such integrity, good sense, manly courage and exalted patriotism that a just appreciation of these high qualities seems to call for his re-election. I am also strongly impressed with the belief that his re-election would powerfully tend to strengthen that feeling of fraternity among the American people that is so essential to their welfare, peace and happiness, and to the perpetuity of the Union and of our free institutions.

I approve the platform of the St. Louis convention, and I cannot too strongly express my dissent from the heretical teachings of the monopolists that the welfare of a people can be promoted by a system of exorbitant taxation far in excess of the wants of the government.

The idea that a people can be enriched by heavy and unnecessary taxation, that a man's condition can be improved by taxing him on all he wears, on all his wife and children wear, on all his tools and implements of industry, is an obvious absurdity.

To fill the vaults of the treasury with an idle surplus, for which the government has no legitimate use, and to thereby deprive the people of currency needed for their business and daily wants, and to create a powerful and dangerous stimulus to extravagance and corruption in the expenditures of the government, seems to me to be a policy at variance with every sound principle of government and of political economy.

The necessity of reducing taxation, to prevent such an accumulation of surplus revenue and the consequent depletion of the circulating medium, is so apparent that no party dares to deny it; but when we come to consider the modes by which the reduction may be made we find a wide antagonism between our party and the monopolistic leaders of our political opponents.

We seek to reduce taxes upon the necessaries of life; our opponents seek to increase them. We say, give to the masses of the people cheap and good clothing, cheap blankets, cheap tools and cheap lumber. The Republicans, by their platform and their leaders in the senate, by their proposed bill, say, increase the taxes on clothing and blankets, and thereby increase their cost; maintain a high duty on the tools of the farmer and mechanic and upon the lumber which they need for the construction of their modest dwellings, shops and barns, and thereby prevent their obtaining these necessaries at reasonable prices.

Can any sensible man doubt as to where he should stand in this controversy? Can any well informed man be deceived by the false pretense that a system so unreasonable and unjust is for the benefit of laboring men?

Much is said about competition of American laborers with the pauper labor of Europe; but does not every man who looks around him see and know that an immense majority of the laborers in America are not engaged in what are called the protected industries? And as to those who are not employed in such industries, is it not undeniable that the duties proposed by the Democratic measure called the Mills bill far exceed the difference between American and European wages, and that, therefore, if it were admitted that our workingmen can be protected by tariffs against cheaper labor, they would be fully protected, and more than protected, by that bill?

Does not every well informed man know that the increase in price of home manufactures produced by a high tariff does not go into the pockets of laboring men, but only tends to swell the profits of others?

It seems to me that if the policy of the democratic party is plainly presented all must understand that we seek to make the cost of living less and at the same time increase the share of the laboring man in the benefits of national prosperity and growth.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALLEN G. THURMAN.

ON GETTYSBURG FIELD.

The Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry Dedicate a Massive Monument.

GETTYSBURG, Oct. 15.—The Sixth Pennsylvania cavalry, veterans of Merritt's brigade, Buford's division, yesterday morning dedicated their monument on the ground they occupied in the battle on the Emmittsburg road, four miles south of this place, the extreme left of the Union line. Massiveness is the striking feature of this granite memorial, which is twelve feet high, with bronze lances on each of its six sides. The command was recruited as Rush's Lancers. Chaplain S. L. Gracey, D.D., of Salem, Mass., opened with prayer. Col. Frederick C. Newham, of Philadelphia, presented the monument to the Memorial association, Col. J. B. Batchelder receiving it. Music during the exercises was rendered by Trumpeter Ellis Pugh, of the Philadelphia City troop. The afternoon was spent on the battle field, and in the evening services were held by Chaplain Gracey at the Opera house.

Mitchell and Rowell Coming Over.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—William O'Brien, who arrived here recently, looking for men who can go as they please for six days, says he has secured Charles Rowell, George Littlewood, and George Mason. Charles Mitchell, the boxer, will go to America with Rowell, his bosom friend, and will seek to pay expenses by backing Rowell for the international six days' race. Mitchell goes under O'Brien's management, and will try to make some money by fighting or exhibiting. O'Brien says Mitchell will land prepared to fight Dempsey, providing there is enough money in it. O'Brien sails on Wednesday, and Mitchell and Rowell a few days later.

Yellow Jack's Record.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 16.—There were twenty-five new cases reported for twenty-four hours, and three deaths—R. Hempstreets, J. P. Pybas and Aaron Hall. New cases: Aaron Carr, Ellen M. Lyttle, P. Hempstreets, child of James Harr, K. E. Crosby, Flora Williams, S. M. Wright, Irene Wright and Warren Cornelius—9 white, 16 colored. Total cases, 3,509; total deaths, 316.

CONCERNING THE CROPS.

Small Yield and Poor Quality of Wheat. The Best Corn Crop in Ten Years.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The agricultural department returns relative to the wheat crop are those of yield per acre, by counties. As consolidated, the general average for winter wheat is twelve bushels per acre, and for spring wheat slightly over ten bushels. The former has yielded better than the early expectation, the latter much worse. This is of course in measured bushels. The quality is much below the average, which will still further reduce the supply, as well as can be shown more exactly hereafter, from testimony of inspection and millers' weights.

The winter wheat averages of states of considerable production are: New York, 14.1; Pennsylvania, 13.7; Maryland, 14.5; Virginia, 8.7; Texas, 11.2; Tennessee, 9.2; Kentucky, 11.2; Ohio, 11.2; Michigan, 14.5; Indiana, 11.3; Illinois, 13; Missouri, 12.6; Kansas, 14.7; California, 12.7; Oregon, 16.3.

The spring wheat averages are: Wisconsin, 11.8 bushels; Minnesota, 8.7; Iowa, 16.3; Nebraska, 10.8; Colorado, 17.5; Dakota, 9.2; Montana, 16.5; Washington, 18.5; Utah, 16.3. The spring wheat of the New England states ranges from fourteen to sixteen bushels.

The returns of the condition of the present corn crop shows that it has been equalled only three times in ten years, and is exceeded materially only by that of 1879, when condition was 98, and the subsequent ascertained yield twenty-eight bushels, by the census of 1880. The present average of condition is 92, against 94.2 in September. There has been some reduction from frost in northern New England, New York and Michigan. There has been no decline in the northwest, and the status of the great corn surplus states remains as on Sept. 1. Bad weather in the south has had a slight effect in reducing condition. The indications favor a result ranging little from twenty-six bushels per acre, making a full average.

The district of commercial corn gives the following averages:

Ohio, 99; Indiana, 98; Illinois, 98; Iowa, 99; Missouri, 92; Kansas, 77; Nebraska, 97. The average of New York is 83; Pennsylvania, 93; Virginia, 86; Kentucky, 95; Tennesse, 86; Georgia, 80; Texas, 94.

The condition of buckwheat has declined heavily—from 93.7 last month to 79.1, mainly from the effect of frosts, as this grain is produced only in the higher latitudes.

In New York the decline was from 92 to 70; Pennsylvania, from 96 to 93; Michigan, from 85 to 77.

The average condition of the potato crop is about 87, a decline of less than four points. New York stands at 82, Michigan at 83—a decline of six and seven points, respectively.

Tobacco has fully maintained the condition of last month, averaging for all kinds 88.3.

THREE INTRUDERS KILLED.

Serious Results of a Quarrel Between Two Girls.

BUFFALO, Oct. 16.—Two young girls named Landman and Somers, daughters of neighboring families, got into a quarrel. The fight extended to the male members of the families, and a general melee ensued.

Somers, with his son and a young man named Geiger, attacked the Landman house. The doors were barred, and they were denied admission. They then broke down the doors, and were met by Landman with an ax in hand. Landman brandished the weapon about, but did not terrify the attacking party. He repelled the assault with the ax, striking each on the head in turn as they attacked him.

The fight lasted but a few moments, but in that time the attacking party was vanquished. Somers, his son and Geiger lay on the floor bleeding and unconscious. They were removed to Somers' house and their injuries attended to. It is feared that the skull of each has been fractured. All are in a precarious condition. Landman has been arrested.

Suicide of a Rabbi.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Rabbi M. Strauss, aged about 60, late of Cincinnati, shot himself dead in Central park. Letters addressed to his son Henry, at 55 West Seventh street, Cincinnati, found on his body, told of the writer's unavailing struggle to gain a livelihood in his old age, and that he could bear the strain no longer. Rabbi Silverman, of the Temple Emanuel, identified the body. He knew Rabbi Strauss in Cincinnati, where the latter held a small charge. Afterward Rabbi Strauss went to the southwest, and earned a precarious livelihood as interpreter of the Talmud and in minor offices. His wife died a few years ago, and after this bereavement he was greatly cast down. A few weeks ago he came here, and asked Dr. Silverman to help him get work. The doctor was trying to do so, but Rabbi Strauss evidently grew despondent, and so put an end to his existence. His son Henry is only 12 years old.

Serious Results of a Drunk.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 16.—The crew of the American steamer Orient, while drinking in a saloon at Souris, P. E. I., got into a fight with two citizens named Joseph R. McLane and Joseph Doyle. During the quarrel McLean rushed to his house and secured a number of ax handles and a revolver with which to repel the attack. He summoned a crowd, and with his re-enforcements returned to the encounter. In the rush which followed Joseph M. Scoville, one of the crew, but who was merely a spectator, was thrown over a cliff and killed. In the darkness it was impossible to pick out the person who threw him. Several of those engaged in the melee were arrested. In court four of the crew were fined $50 each, while Capt. Ransom and two others were sent to jail for four months each.

Probable End of the "Q" Strike.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—It is stated that the "Q" strike will probably be settled soon, and that many of the old men will be reinstated. As the rumor goes, General Manager Stone is said to have held a secret conference with members of the Brotherhood, at which it was agreed to concede to the men all they claimed, except that relative to classification, and that 500 of the old employes would be reinstated. At a second conference he agreed to take back all the men at standard wages paid by the other roads, but he still refused to change the classification. In consequence of these conferences the attitude of the Chicago delegates to the convention of engineers will have great weight in determining whether to continue or end the strike.

Where Mr. Blaine's Home Is.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Oct. 16.—At the open air meeting in the afternoon Mr. Blaine spoke to the largest political meeting ever convened here. Referring to the cordiality with which he had been welcomed, Mr. Blaine said: "I respond to what the chairman has said, and will say for myself that, though a thousand miles from home, I am still at home. I am at home wherever the flag now above me floats. I am at home wherever the popular mass comes to uphold the Republican standard."

Perjured Herself for Her Husband.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 16.—The Journal's Waverly, Ia., special says: Mrs. M. E. Billings was arrested for alleged perjured testimony, given by her in the trial of her husband for the murder of County Attorney Kingsley last December. She is now in jail.

JOHN MUST STAY OUT

The Chinese Exclusion Bill Declared Constitutional.

JUDGE SAWYER'S OPINION GIVEN.

Over 33,000 Chinamen Affected by It. Those in the Harbor and on the Way Must Go Back—The Case Will be Carried to the United States Supreme Court.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16.—Judge Sawyer, in the United States supreme court, affirmed the constitutionality of the recent Chinese exclusion act, and held that all Chinese now in the harbor, as well as those now on the way from China, must be sent back.

Counsel for the Chinese gave notice that they would appeal the cases to the United States supreme court. It is estimated that 33,000 Chinese are affected by the decision of the court, as there are still over 30,000 return certificates outstanding, and it is believed there are about 3,000 Chinamen in their native country who had lived here before the restriction act was passed, and who before the passage of the exclusion act were entitled to re-enter this country as "prior residents."

About 600 Chinese have arrived here since the exclusion bill became a law, and about 700 others are now on their way from China.

The decision of the court declares that the language of the act is clear and capable of bearing but one construction. It begins to operate from the moment it was approved by the president, and although the petitioners in these cases were upon the high seas at that time it nevertheless operates upon them. There is no specific contract between the United States government and individual Chinese laborers by which the latter should be entitled to return after once leaving this country; a return certificate is not a contract, but only an instrument of evidence to establish the identity of a party already entitled to certain privileges under contract between the United States and the Chinese governments—conferring rights and privileges as long as they are in force.

The court holds that the right of congress to legislate in such matter as to control and repeal stipulations of treaties has been clearly recognized; the act of congress upon any subject within its legislative power is as binding upon the courts as a treaty on the same subject; both are binding, except as the latter one conflicts or interferes with the former.

Upon the point urged by counsel for the Chinese that the act is unconstitutional on account of its being an ex post facto law, the court states: "We do not find any element of ex post facto law in the act. There is nothing in the nature of an offense in a Chinaman's departing from this country, and his departure is not made an offense, and there is nothing in the nature of the punishment or of the penalty imposed for the act, of having departed from this country. In providing, in the interest of the people of the United States, that Chinamen who have left this country shall not be permitted to return, congress simply repeals a prior law founded upon the stipulations of the treaty with China."

THE GUNBOAT PETREL.

Five Thousand People Watch Her as She Slides off the Ways.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 13.—Between 4,000 and 5,000 people witnessed the launching of the new gunboat Petrel at the ship yards of the Columbian iron works, at Locust Point. Secretary Whitney was represented by Rear Admiral Rodgers. There were also present Commodore Schley, Commodore Terry, Naval Constructor Nixon, Naval Constructor Hickam, Rear Admiral Franklin and many other naval officers.

THE PETREL.

The Petrel started from the ways at 2:09 p. m., being christened by Miss Virginia Schley, daughter of Commodore Schley, by breaking a bottle of champagne over her bow. The Petrel glided into the Patapsco gracefully amid the tooting of the whistles of many tugs and excursion boats.

YERKES BREAKS FAITH.

Rioting Resumed Because the Company Sent Out Cars with New Crews.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Although the street car strike was settled Sunday and all lines were in motion yesterday, there was war about the barns. Another strike is among the possibilities. Early yesterday morning a new conductor at the Garfield avenue barns was assaulted by four old employes. He succeeded in drawing a revolver and firing four shots, one of which struck Driver Burley of the quartette in the foot.

An hour later the barns were opened and the cars filed out, all guarded by new men. They were at once assaulted by ex-strikers, rocks being hurled and revolvers drawn. When the third car reached Osgood street a sortie was made upon it. A huge boulder struck the driver in the side. Four men grappled with him and he ran. The conductor was attacked by eight men and pitched headlong into the street.

A wild scene then ensued. Men with blood streaming from their faces scampered from the cars, chased by the mob, which had become worked to most intense passion. Cars were badly damaged, and as a rush was being made for the "scabs," which might have ended seriously, a patrol wagon dashed up and the mob scattered. Louis Hendricks was arrested as a leader.

Garfield avenue and Centre street were blockaded worse than ever. Wagons, stones, planks and piles of ashes extended for blocks.

At the limits barns the presence of police only prevented trouble. Here the old men gathered to commence work, but Superintendent Thredy announced that he would put new men on the cars. Upon this a call for a meeting was issued, and temporary peace may again turn into the wild scenes of last week. The new men are housed in the barns at the company's expense.

The Old Roman's Greeting.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Oct. 16.—At least 50,000 people did honor to the Old Roman here. Of course Shelby county of itself did not furnish the great concourse. They came from Marion and Vigo, and Rush, Johnston and Bartholomew. The Illinois border sent a contingent, and Kentucky also contributed her share from Louisville and Covington. The Thurman club came from Columbus; the Duckworth's from Cincinnati, and there were scores of Indiana campaign clubs from all over the state. Judge O. S. Glessner introduced Judge Thurman to the audience, who made one of his characteristic speeches.

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a positive cure for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping-Cough, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Influenza, Spitting Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Lung Fever, Pleurisy, and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. As an Expectorant it has no equal. Consumption has been cured times without number by its timely use. It heals the ulcerated surfaces, and cures when all other remedies fail. Fifty-six years of constant use has proven its virtues. Every family should keep it in the house. Sold everywhere. Henry, Johnson & Lord, Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

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404 Fulton St., Sandusky, O., Nov. 21, '87.
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	3d W	Jackson Gorton,
Unionville Boro		J C Smith,
Benner twp		Cornelius Hazle,
Boggs twp	N P	Geo Brown,
do	W P	T F Adams,
do	E P	H L Barnhart,
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do	W P	Sam'l Harpster, Jr.,
Gregg twp	SP	Wm Hanna,
do	N P	Wm Lose,
Haines twp	E P	J H Orndorf,
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Half Moon twp		J H Griffin,
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Patton twp		P A Sellers
Penn twp		Jacob S Meyer,
Potter twp	N P	Jno W Conley,
do	S P	W W Spangler,
Rush twp,	S P	Jno Kennedy,
do	N P	Orrin Vail,
Snow Shoe	W P	Frank Tulberty,
do	E P	J S Ewing,
Spring twp		Perry Gentzel.
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AT the beginning of the twenty-fourth (24) year, the Principal desires to express his deep sense of thankfulness for generous support in the past, and to solicit a continuance of thet preference and good will he has so long enjoyed.

He respectfully begs leave to assure patrons that he has arranged a course of study for the present year by which young men and women can the more readily acquire the increased qualification and broader knowledge now demanded by business men and merchants.

He has again created new positions, and still further increased the staff of instructors, by which means he confidently expects to impart a larger amount of knowledge of commercial sciences without any appreciable increase in the length of time needed to complete the course of study.

Eleven hundred and eighty eight (1188) Students in attendence last year.

Ladies and gentlemen may enroll at any time, and will be charged only from the date of beginning their studies. Office now open.

Office open after September 1st on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings till 9.

Call or write for circular or commencement proceedings.

THOMAS MAY PEIRCE, M. A.
feb23 Principal and Founder.

NEW MILLINER SHOP.

The undersigned has opened a milliner shop in Jacob Lee's house near the depot at Centre Hall.

The patronage of the public is solicited All are invited.

p. 19th SADIE E. GROVE.

AGENTS WANTED!

To canvas for one of the Largest, Oldest Established, BEST KNOWN NURSERIES in the country. Most liberal terms. Unequaled facilities. GENEVA NURSERY, Established 1846.
W. & T. SMITH, GENEVA, N. Y.
Aug25 6t

DESCHER'S GUN STORE

GUNS, REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION Etc., Etc.

A good stock of new guns just received at Descher's Great Central Gun Works, Bellefonte, such as Double B. L. Shot Guns, Double B L Rifle and Shot Gun.

Single Rifles, B. L. from $2.57 to $12.
Single B L Shot Guns from $4 to $9.

Guns for the Farmer, the Sporting Man, and the Occasional Hunter.

—o—

-V-E-R-Y C-H-E-A-P.

CALL AT THE GREAT CENTRAL GUN WORKS, BELLEFONTE.

—Mr. George W. Vonada, the well known thresherman, of Madisonburg informs the farmers that he will be ready to thresh their crops in good shape and respectfully solicits a trial. 3m

SALESMEN WANTED
to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock! Steady employment guaranteed. SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Apply at once, stating age.
Chase Brothers Company, (Refer to this paper.) ROCHESTER, N.Y.

MOTION TO ADJOURN.

The Resolution They Longed for Comes at Last.

SENATE TARIFF BILL CONDEMNED

Mr. Wheeler Wants the House to Resolve to Fight It to the Death—Mr. Oates Offers the Resolution to Adjourn Tomorrow—Powwow with Big Indians.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Mr. Oates, of Alabama, offered a resolution in the house adjourning congress sine die on Wednesday, Oct. 17. The resolution went over.

Mr. Wheeler offered a resolution reciting that the senate tariff bill is more oppressive to the mass of the people and more in the interest of monopolists than any measure ever proposed in any legislative body of which we have a record. Therefore

Resolved, That the Democratic members of this house pledge themselves to continue their efforts to defend the people against this unequal, unjust and unwise legislation, which, if enacted into law, must inevitably check and limit the sale of American products in foreign countries, stimulate and strengthen the operations of combinations and trusts, and prolong, if not perpetuate, the subjection of the people to the exactions of accumulated capital; and the Democratic members of this congress will maintain the contest upon this floor until the victory is won, or the duties with which they have been charged by the people lapse by constitutional limitation; and be it also

Resolved, That the senate tariff bill should be discussed upon this floor to the end that its features may be exposed and made known to the people.

Referred to the committee on rules.

The Sioux Indian chiefs held their conference with the secretary of the interior in a room in the interior department building.

Seated with the secretary were the members of the commission, and there were a number of spectators—many ladies—in the room. The conference was opened with prayer in the Sioux language by Rev. Mr. Cleveland, a member of the commission, and when he repeated the Lord's Prayer some of the Indians repeated it with him. Secretary Vilas then asked the Indians to state freely their objections to the proposed law providing for a sale of a portion of the great Sioux reservation in southern Dakota. Sitting Bull, as soon as the secretary finished speaking, stepped forward. He said that he did not propose to make a speech; he simply wished to say that he belonged to the government of the United States, and when he addressed the secretary and members of the commission as "My friends" he did so because he was one of the people.

Indians, he said, wished to speak in regard to this law—men to men—and he hoped that everything would be done in a quiet manner. The old war chief then turned to his seat, while a chorus of approving "ughs" went up from the other Indians.

John Grasse, the leading speaker among the Indians, then took the floor. At first he spoke slowly and stopped frequently to consult with the Indians seated near him. He apologized to the secretary for taking the time for consultation by saying that he was an ignorant man and could not use notes. He therefore made use of the Indians as note books. He spoke for about an hour and covered the entire ground of opposition maintained by the Indians.

He said that he had never opposed the bill as a whole, but only as to some of its parts. In speaking of the treaties of 1868 and 1876, he asked why the obligations of these treaties had never been executed by the government. Under the former treaty the money due them had never been paid, the schools promised had not been established until ten years ago.

Pointing to a map which he had taken from his pocket, he asserted the western boundary line of their reservation should be a long way west of its present location. He wanted to know who had moved this line and who had gotten the land that rightfully belonged to them. His objection to the present law was that the portion of the reservation the government proposes to take by rights contains a great deal more than 11,000,000 acres. He said he had changed his mind about the price they ought to receive, and was now of the opinion that instead of fifty cents per acre they ought to have $1.25, just what the government sells its lands for. Since he had been here, and also while passing through the great cities on his way, he had learned that the white people did not want their reservation thrown open to settlement. He asked that all the land in the reservation be classed as grazing land, and not as farming land, thus enabling those entitled to 160 acres to get 320. He maintained that it was wrong to give heads of families double the amount given to women and children, and said that the old men would soon die and therefore would not need so much land as the young men who had their own way to make. He counseled that the disposition of the reservation should be delayed for the present at least.

Speeches were made by sixteen chiefs, who repeated the points raised by Grasse. Big Mane, of Lower Brule agency, announced himself as in favor of the law, and expressed confidence in the good intentions of the government. He was the only speaker who favored the law.

White Ghost and Drifting Goose, of Crow Creek agency, claimed that the members of the commission had endeavored to secure the compliance of the Indians by harsh words. They declared that the commissioners had seized the Indians and had dragged them forward to the table to sign the paper.

Commissioner Cleveland said to a United Press reporter who sat next him that the language used by these Indians was hyperbolic, and that, of course, force in no form was used or attempted to be used. Maj. Anderson, the agent, corroborated this statement.

When the Indians had concluded speaking Secretary Vilas told them that all they had said would be laid before the president. They would be informed of his decision on Wednesday morning at the same place. He hoped they would come prepared to either approve or disapprove this decision.

The conference then adjourned.

K. of L. Executive Board in Session.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—The regular monthly meeting of the general executive board of the Knights of Labor began at the headquarters of the order in this city, with Messrs. Powderly, Maguire, Bailey, Aylesworth and Hayes present. The other two members of the board, Messrs. Carlton and Barry, have placed their resignations in the hands of the board, and the action upon them will constitute one of the most important events in the history of the order. The board only transacted routine business. The resignations of Messrs. Carlton and Barry will not come up before Wednesday, and the case of Master Workman Skeffington, of the Shoemakers' national district, who is to be tried on the charge of inducing his district to leave the order, is set down for Thursday. The board will be in session about a week.

William Goes to Pompeii.

ROME, Oct. 16.—The fetes in honor of the German emperor have been concluded. The emperor visited the various points of interest in Rome, and went to Pompeii, where he witnessed the unearthing of a number of buried houses.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

Short Paragraphs Chronicling All Important Happenings.

William Lahey, a Buffalo burglar, with a year and nine months of his sentence yet to serve, escaped from Auburn prison by digging through four feet of solid masonry composing the roof of his cell, and then sawing through the roof proper. The escape is one of the most laborious and difficult ever accomplished in Auburn prison, and, it is presumed, has required months of work.

A man left some blood stained clothes with a London bushelman to be cleaned. The bushelman reported the case, and detectives arrested the man, who refuses to reveal his identity or explain the origin of the blood-stains. They think he is the Whitechapel murderer.

In deference to public clamor the London police department has put several bloodhounds in training for use should another murder occur.

Emperor William has ordered his state carriages and horses sent to Rome to drive him in state to the vatican.

John Cunningham, a sailor, while asleep in the third story of a building at Portland, Me., dreamed his vessel was being wrecked, jumped from a window and was killed.

While on his way to court, Judge Lubke, of St. Louis, was waylaid by a recent litigant and pelted with rotton eggs.

Daniel M. Greene, one of the pioneers of northern Illinois, a brother-in-law of J. T. Trowbridge, the author, died at his home in Naperville, Ills., aged 81.

Over two inches of snow fell at Hanover, N. H., Tuesday.

Mme. Jane Hading, the French actress, made her American debut at Palmer's theater, New York, Tuesday evening. Her success was complete and all expectations were realized.

Judge Stewart, of Alexandria, Va., has instructed the grand jury to investigate and break up the gambling resorts at Jackson City, opposite Washington, which are largely patronized by residents and visitors to the capital, and is known as the American Monte Carlo. Washington gamblers are greatly excited.

Senator Sherman, in an interview in Pittsburg, said that he did not think any tariff bill would be passed at this session of congress.

Nathan Dersauer quarreled with his wife in East One Hundred and Ninth street, New York, and cut his throat fatally.

It is stated that the Italian government has unearthed a Socialist conspiracy of wide ramifications and thorough organization.

Twenty-six horses and two boys were burned to death in a barn on Thirty-fourth street, New York.

The Montreal carnival committee has collected $18,000 of the $25,000 required to inaugurate the carnival this season.

The question of admitting Chinamen, prior residents of this country, on return certificates will be heard by Judge Hoffman on habeas corpus proceedings Friday.

The proposition of the Republican senate committee to place a duty on eggs creates commotion in Canada, which ships $10,000,000 worth annually to the United States.

Professor Geffeken, who gave out the published extracts of Emperor Frederick's diary, was given an examination, and at its conclusion was sent to Moabit prison.

Lawrence J. Ibaac, aged 70 years, and widely known as the "Blacksmith Astronomer," died at his home in Newmanstown, Lebanon county, Pa.

Mr. Levy, proprietor of The London Daily Telegraph, is dead.

James Garvey, of New York, was sentenced to two years and a half in state prison for fatally stabbing his brother with a knife.

Miss Amanda Case, daughter of J. I. Case, was married at Racine, Wis., Thursday evening to Jonathan Crooks of San Francisco.

The announcement of the death of millionaire James C. Flood, of California, seems to have been premature. Mr. Flood's son has received dispatches that his father is improving and there is promise of recovery.

The registration at Cincinnati Thursday was 25,000, about one-third the total vote. The registration the first day last year was 20,000.

Judge Sawyer, of the United States circuit court, has issued two writs of habeas corpus to test the validity of the Chinese exclusion act.

President Adams, of the Union Pacific railroad, declares that the interstate commerce law is responsible for the demoralization in railroad affairs.

The supreme council thirty-third degree Masons of the southern jurisdiction of the United States met in Washington Monday.

Jesse H. Pearson, of Low & Pearson, hardware dealers, New Bedford, Mass., committed suicide Sunday by hanging.

Two thousand foreigners were naturalized in Chicago Monday.

J. Logan Chipman has been renominated for congress by the Democrats of the First Michigan district.

The American Institute of architects open their twenty-second annual convention in Buffalo to-day.

TRADE BULLETIN.

New York Money and Produce Market Quotations.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Money closed at 2½ per cent., the highest rate. The lowest was 2 per cent. Exchange closed steady; posted rates, 4.84½@4.88½; actual rates, 4.83½@4.84 for 60 days and 4.88@4.88¼ for demand. Governments closed steady; currency 6s, 121 bid; 4s, coup., 127¼ bid; 4½s, do., 108¼ bid.

Pacific railroad bonds closed as follows: Union firsts, 114@117; Union land grants, 102@105; Union sinking funds, 118@12?; Centrals, 114@116.

The stock market was weak and lower throughout the morning. After 11 o'clock it became extremely dull. The closing prices were at or near the lowest figures, and generally ½ to 2 per cent. lower.

General Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—FLOUR—Closed irregular and weak; Minnesota extra, $3.85@7.50; city mills extra, $5.75@5.90, for West Indies; superfine, $3.60@4.35. Southern flour closed quiet; trade and family extras, $3.90@4.50.

WHEAT—Options were only moderately active, and prices were weak throughout, closing fully 3c. lower. Spot lots closed dull and weak. Spot sales of No. 1 red state at $1.14@1.15; No. 2 do., $1.10; extra red, $1.13; No. 1 white state, $1.12; No. 2 red winter, Nov., $1.08⅞; do., Dec., $1.10¾; do., May, $1.14¾.

CORN—Options were fairly active, but weak, closing ⅝@1c. lower. Spot lots closed active, but easier. Spot sales of No. 2 mixed at 51½@52c.; No. 2 mixed, Oct., 50¾c.; do., Nov., 51¾c.; do., Dec., 51¾c.

OATS—Options closed dull, but steady. Spot sales of No. 1 white state at 41c.; No. 2 do., 33¼@33½c.; No. 1 mixed, 31c.; No. 2 do., 29¾@30c.; No. 2 mixed, Oct., 29¾c.; do., Nov., 30¼c.; do., Dec., 31½c.

LARD—Closed firmer; Oct., $9.35; Nov., $8.90; Dec., $8.50@8.52.

BUTTER—Firm; western fancy, 24½@25c.; state fancy, 26@26½c.

CHEESE—Quiet; state factory, 10¾c.; Ohio flat, 8½@10¼c.

EGGS—Firm and fairly active; eastern, 22@22½c.; western, 19@20½c.; Canadian, 19½@22c.

COTTON—Spot closed quiet and easier; middling uplands, 9⅝c.

SUGAR—Raw nominal; fair refining, 5 7-16c. Refined quiet; cut loaf and crushed, 6¼c.; cubes, 7¾c.; powdered, 7¼c.; granulated, 7¼c.; mold A, 7¼c.; confectioners' A, 7¼c.; coffee A standard, 7¼c.; coffee soft A, 6 13-16@6 15-16c.; white extra C, 6⅞c.; C, 6⅝@6¾c.; yellow, 6¼c.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

I, Robert Cooke, Jr., High Sheriff of the County of Centre, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in said county of Centre,

ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6th, 1888,

(being the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November) at which time the following officers will be elected, to wit:

Thirty persons for electors for President and Vice President of the United States.

One person for Congress to represent the 28th District of Pennsylvania.

Two persons for Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

One person for Auditor General of the State of Pennsylvania.

Two persons for Representatives for the county of Centre.

One person for Coroner for the county of Centre.

Two persons for Jury Commissioner for the county of Centre.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places of holding the aforesaid election in the several boroughs and townships within the county of Centre are as follows, to wit:

For the township of Haines, west precinct, at the public house of Thomas Edmunds, in Aaronsburg.

For the township of Haines, east precinct, at the school house in Woodward.

For the township of Half Moon at the school house in Stormstown.

For the township of Taylor at the house erected for that purpose on the property of Leonard Merryman.

For the borough of Centre Hall at the school house in said borough.

For the township of Potter, north precinct, at the public house of D. J. Meyer, in Centre Hall.

For the township of Potter, south precinct, at the public house of —— Burris, in Potters Mills.

For the township of Gregg, northern precinct, at Murray's school house.

For the township of Gregg, southern precinct, at the private house owned by J. B. Fisher, in Penn Hall.

For the township of College at the school house at Lemont.

For the township of Ferguson, old precinct, at the schoolhouse at Pine Grove.

For the township of Ferguson, new precinct, at the schoolhouse in Baileyville.

For the township of Harris in the school house at Boalsburg.

For the township of Patton at the house of Peter Murray.

For the north ward of the borough of Bellefonte at the court house in Bellefonte.

For the south ward of the borough of Bellefonte at the court house in Bellefonte.

For the west ward of the borough of Bellefonte at the court house in Bellefonte.

For the township of Benner at the court house in Bellefonte.

For the township of Spring at the court house in Bellefonte.

For the township of Walker in the school house at Hubler's.

For the township of Howard at the schoolhouse in the borough of Howard.

For the borough of Howard in the schoolhouse in the borough of Howard

For the township of Rush, northern precinct, at the Cold Stream schoolhouse.

For the township of Rush, southern precinct, at the Powelton school house.

For the township of Snow Shoe, east precinct, at the school house in Snow Shoe town.

For the township of Snow Shoe, west precinct, at the Moshannon school house.

For the township of Marion at the house of Joel Kling in Jacksonville.

For the borough of Milesburg at the school house in Milesburg.

For the township of Boggs, south precinct, at the Central school house.

For the township of Boggs, northern precinct, at the public school house known as "Walker's school house."

For the township of Huston at the Silver Dale school house.

For the township of Penn at the public house of R. V. Shaffer at Coburn.

For the borough of Millheim at the school house opposite the Evangelical church in said borough.

For the township of Liberty at the school house in Eagleville.

For the township of Worth at the schoolhouse in Port Matilda.

For the township of Burnside at the schoolhouse of J. K. Boak.

For the township of Curtin at the school house of Robert Mann.

For the township of Union at the new school house in the borough of Unionville.

For the borough of Unionville at the new school house in said borough.

For the first ward of the borough of Philipsburg at the Woodmen's Club House at corner of Beaver and Second streets.

For the second ward of the borough of Philipsburg at the Public Building at the corner of North, Centre and Presque Isle streets.

For the third ward of the borough of Philipsburg at the store of William Hess at the corner of Spruce and Ninth streets.

NOTICE is hereby given: "That all persons, excepting justices of the peace who shall hold an office of appointment of any profit or trust under the government of the United States or of this state, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this state, or the United States, or of any city or incorporated district; and also that every member of congress and of the state legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law capable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this commonwealth; and that no inspector, judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

TICKETS TO BE VOTED.

The qualified electors will take notice of the following acts of Assembly, approved the 12th day of March, 1866: An act regulating the mode of voting at all elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same: That the qualified electors for the several counties of the Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections are hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets, printed or written, or partly printed or partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of judges of courts voted for and be labeled outside "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the State officers to be voted for and shall be labeled "state;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the officers voted for, including the office of Senator and members of Assembly, if voted for, and be labeled "County," and one ticket shall embrace the names of all the township officers voted for, and be labeled "Township," one ticket shall embrace the names of all the borough officers voted for and be labeled "Borough," and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes;

Given under my hand and seal, at my office in Bellefonte, this 18th day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight, and in the One Hundred and Twelfth year of the Independence of the United states.

ROBERT COOKE, JR.,
Sheriff of Centre County.

A FINE FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—THE Heirs of the estate of Catherine Stover, dec'd, will offer at public sale on the premises on SATURDAY, OCT. 27, a fine farm near Penns Cave, Gregg twp., containing 71 acres, more or less, nearly all clear. Thereon erected a 2-story dwelling house, bank barn, and all necessary outbuildings. A spring of never failing water is near the house, and an orchard of choice fruit on the premises. The land is in a high state of cultivation.

At the same time and place will be offered a tract of Timberland, containing 52 acres. This tract is well set with pine, oak and chestnut.

Terms will be made known on day of sale. Sale at 2 p. m. THE HEIRS.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that the undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Centre County, to hear and determine the exceptions filed to the account of the Admr's. of the Estate of Charles Ripka, late of Gregg Township, deceased, and make distribution of the balance found due, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Borough of Bellefonte on Tuesday, the 16th of October next, when and where all persons interested are required to present their claims or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

E. M. BLANCHARD,
27sep Auditor.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Jacob S. Shaffer, dec'd late of Gregg twp. having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

M. L. RISHEL,
4oct6t Administrator, Farmers Mills

WOODLAND COAL

Woodland coal, just from the mines,—leaves no cinder—for sale at the Centre Hall roller mill. Best fuel for summer.
4t

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE, BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE (*Three Courses.*) and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BOTANY and HORTICULTURE; theoretical and practical. Students taught original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING; very extensive field practice with best modern instruments.
5. HISTORY; Ancient and Modern, with original investigation.
6. LADIES' COURSE IN LITERATURE and SCIENCE; Two years. Ample facilities for Music, vocal and instrumental.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required.) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course; New building and equipment.
10. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING; theoretical and practical.
11. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History, Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PHYSICS; Mechanics, Sound, Light, Heat, Electricity, etc., a very full course, with extensive Laboratory practice.
14. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT; Two years—carefully graded and thorough.

Fall term opens September 12, 1888; Winter term, January 3, 1889, Spring term, April 4, 1889. For Catalogue and other information, address
GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest.,
State College, Centre Co., Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD — (Philadelphia and Erie Division)—on and after Aug. 5, 1888

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	11 25 p m
	"	Harrisburg	3 30 a m
	"	Montandon	5 56 a m
	"	Williamsport	7 10 a m
	"	Jersey Shore	7 35 a m
	"	Lock Haven	7 58 a m
	"	Renovo	8 55 a m
	arr at	Erie	3 58 p m

Sunday train—Erie mail west runs also on Sunday.

NEWS EXPRESS	leaves	Philadelphia	4 30 a m
	"	Harrisburg	8 10 a m
	"	Montandon	10 12 a m
	"	Williamsport	11 10 a m
	arr at	Lock Haven	12 10 p m
NIAGARA EXP.	leaves	Philadelphia	7 40 a m
	"	Harrisburg	11 25a m
	"	Montandon	1 14 a m
	arr at	Williamsport	2 15 p m
	"	Lock Haven	3 30 p m
	"	Renovo	4 30 p m
	"	Kane	8 35 p m
FAST LINE	leaves	Philadelphia	11 50 p m
	"	Harrisburg	3 45 p m
	"	Montandon	5 54 p m
	"	Williamsport	7 10 p m
	"	Lock Haven	8 02 p m
	arr at	Renovo	9 00 p m
		(Sunday Train,	
SUNDAY MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	4 30 a m
	"	Harrisburg	7 40 a m
	"	Montandon	9 37 a m
	"	Williamsport	10 40 a m
	"	Lock Haven	11 34 a m
	arrives	Renovo	12 30 pm

EASTWARD.

SEA SHORE EXP.	leaves	Lock Haven	7 05 a m
	"	Jersey Shore	7 35 a m
	"	Williamsport	8 15 a m
	"	Montandon	9 17 a m
	arr at	Harrisburg	11 30 a m
	"	Philadelphia	3 15 p m
DAY EXPRESS	leaves	Kane	6 25 a m
	"	Renovo	10 20 a m
	"	Lock Haven	11 15 a m
	"	Williamsport	12 20 p m
	"	Montandon	1 22 p m
	arr at	Harrisburg	3 15 p m
	"	Philadelphia	6 50 p m
RENOVO AC'N	leaves	Renovo	4 05 p m
	"	Lock Haven	5 05 p m
	"	Williamsport	6 20 p m
	"	Montandon	7 23 p m
	arrives at	Harrisburg	9 30 p m
	"	Philadelphia	4 20 a m

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs also on Sunday.

ERIE	MAIL	leaves Erie	3 00 p m
	"	Renovo	11 00 p m
	"	Lock Haven	11 58 p m
	"	Williamsport	1 25 a m
	"	Montandon	2 27 a m
	arr at	Harrisburg	4 30 a m
	"	Philadelphia	8 25 a m

Sunday Train—Erie Mail east runs also on Sunday.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East & Erie Mail Eastmake close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R. R; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.					Eastward.		
P M	A.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	P.M.	P.M	P M
1 30	10 15	5 50	Montandon	9 10	1 10	5 45	
1 40	10 25	6 15	Lewisburg	9 00	12 55	5 35	
1 48		6 24	Biehl	8 51		5 26	
1 55		6 30	Vicksburg	8 45		5 20	
2 05		6 41	Mifflinburg	8 35		5 08	
2 20		6 56	Millmont	8 22		4 53	
2 30		7 05	Laurelton	8 13		4 43	
3 02		7 40	Paddy Mountain	7 40		4 08	
3 15		7 52	Coburn	7 27		3 55	
3 25		7 58	Zerby	7 19		3 45	
3 35		8 10	Rising Spring	7 10		3 35	
3 45		8 18	Penn Cave	7 00		3 27	
3 54		8 25	Centre Hall	6 52		3 20	
3 59		8 33	Gregg	6 43		3 13	
4 08		8 42	Linden Hall	6 36		3 05	
4 15		8 48	Oak Hall	6 30		2 59	
4 19		8 52	Lemont	6 25		2 55	
4 25		8 59	Dale Summit	6 20		2 50	
4 35		9 09	Pleasant Gap	6 10		2 40	
4 41		9 14	Axemann	6 04		2 34	
4 45		9 20	Bellefonte	6 00		2 30	

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DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON

The Nebular Equipage.

"Who maketh the clouds His chariot."—Ps. 104 : 3.

BRUTES are constructed so as to look down. Those earthly creatures that have wings, when they rise from the earth still look down, and the eagle searches for mice in the grass, and the raven for carcasses in the field. Man alone is made to look up. To induce him to look up, God makes the sky a picture-gallery, a Dusseldorf, a Louvre, a Luxembourg, a Vatican, that eclipses all that German or French or Italian art ever accomplished. But God has failed to attract the attention of most of us by

THE SCENERY OF THE SKY.

We go into raptures over flowers in the soil, but have little or no appreciation of the "morning-glories" that bloom on the wall of the sky at sunrise, or the dahlias in the clouds at sunset. We are in ecstasies over a gobelin tapestry or a bridal veil of rare fabric, or a snowbank of exquisite curve, but see not at all, or see without emotion, the bridal veils of mist that cover the face of the Catskills, or the swaying upholstery around the couch of the dying day, or the snowbanks of vapor piled up in the heavens.

My text bids us lift our chin three of four inches and open the two telescopes which under the forehead are put on swivel easily turned upward, and see that the clouds are not merely uninteresting signs of wet or dry weather, but that they are embroidered canopies of shade, that they are the conservatories of the sky, that they are thrones of pomp, that they are crystalline bars, that they are paintings in water color, that they are the angels of the mist, that they are great cathedrals of light with broad aisles for angelic feet to walk through and bow at altars of amber and alabaster, that they are the mothers of the dew, that they are ladders for ascending and descending glories, Cotopaxis of belching flame, Niagaras of color, that they are the masterpieces of the Lord God Almightg. The clouds are

A FAVORITE BIBLE SIMILE,

and the sacred writers have made much use of them. After the Deluge God hung on a cloud in concentric bands the colors of the spectrum, saying: "I do set my bow in the cloud." As a mountain is sometimed entirely hidden by the vapors, so, says God, "I have blotted out as a thick cloud thy transgressions." David measures the divine goodness, and found it so high he apostrophized: "Thy faithfulness reacheth unto the clouds." As sometimes there are thousands of fleeces of vapor scurrying across the heavens, so, says Isaiah, will be the converts in the millennium "as clouds and as doves." As in the wet season no sooner does the sky clear than there comes another obscuration, so, says Solomon, one ache or ailment of old folks has no more than gone than another pain comes "as clouds return after the rain."

A column of illumined cloud led the Israelites across the wilderness. In the book of Job, Elihu, watching the clouds, could not understand why they did not fall, or why they did not all roll together, the laws of evaporation and condensation then not being understood, and he cries out: "Dost thou know the balancing of the clouds?" When I read my text it suggests to me that the clouds are the Creator's equipage, and their whirling masses are the wheels, and the tongue of the cloud is the pole of the celestial vehicle, and the winds are the harnessed steeds, and God is the Royal occupant and driver "who maketh the clouds His chariot."

"To understand the Psalmist's meaning in the text, you must know that the chariot of old was sometimes of solid silver, and rolled on two wheels, which were fastened to the axle by stout pins, and the awful defeat of Œnomaus by Pelops was caused by the fact that a traitorous charioteer had inserted a linch-pin of wax instead of a linch-pin of iron. All of the six hundred chariots of Pharaoh lost their linch-pins in the Red Sea, for the Bible says: "The Lord took off their wheels," Look at the long flash of Solomon's fourteen hundred chariots, and the thirty thousand chariots of the Philistines.

If you have ever visited the buildings where a king or queen keeps the

COACHES OF STATE,

as I have, you know that Kings and queens have great varieties of turnout. The keeper tells you: "This is the state carriage, and used only on great occasions." "This is the coronation carriage, and in it the king rode on the day he took the throne." "In this the queen went to open Parliament." "This is the coach in which the Czar and the Sultan rode on she occasion of their visit." All costly and tessellated and enriched and emblazoned are they, and when the driver takes the reins of the ten white horses in his hands, and amid mounted troops, and bands in full force sounding the national air, the splendor starts, and rolls on under arches entwined with banners, and amid the huzza of hundreds of thousands of spectators, the scene is memorable. But my text puts all such occasions into insignificance, as it represents the King of the Universe coming to the door of His palace, and the gilded vapors of the heavens rolling up to His feet, and, He, stepping in and taking the reins of the galloping winds in His hand, starts in triumphal ride under the arches of sapphire, and over the atmospheric highways of opal and chrysolite, the clouds His chariot.

My hearers, do not think that God belittles Himself when He takes such conveyance. Do you know that the clouds are among the most

WONDROUS AND MAJESTIC THINGS

in the whole universe? Do you know that they are flying lakes and rivers and oceans? God waved His hand over them and said: "Come up higher!" and they obeyed the mandate. That cloud, instead of being, as it seems, a small gathering of vapor a few yards wide and high, is really seven or eight miles across, and is a mountain, from its base to its top, fifteen thousand feet, eighteen thousand feet, twenty thousand feet, and cut through with ravines five thousand feet deep. No, David did not make a fragile or unworthy representation of God in the text, when he spoke of the clouds as His chariot. But as I suggested in the case of an earthly king, He has His morning-cloud chariot and His evening-cloud chariot—the cloud chariot in which He rode down to Sinai to open the law, and the cloud chariot in which He rode down to Tabor to honor the gospel, and the cloud chariot in which He will come to judgment. When He rides out in

HIS MORNING CHARIOT

at this season, about 6 o'clock, he puts golden coronets on the dome of cities, and silvers the rivers, and out of the dew makes a diamond ring for the fingers of every grass blade, and bids good cheer to invalids who in the night said: "Would God it were morning!" From this morning-cloud chariot He distributes light—light for the earth and light for the heavens, light for the land and light for the sea, great bars of it, great wreathes of it, great columns of it, a world full of it. Hail Him in worship as every morning He drives out in His chariot of morning cloud, and cry with David: "My voice shalt thou hear in the morning, in the morning will I direct my prayer unto thee and look up." I rejoice in these Scripture ejaculations: "Joy cometh in the morning." "My soul waiteth for thee more than they that watch for the morning." "If I take the wing of the morning." "The eyelids of the morning." "The morning cometh." "Who is she that looketh forth as the morning," "His going forth is prepared as the morning." "As the morning spread on the mountains." "That thou shouldest visit him every morning." What a mighty thing the King throws from His chariot when He throws us the morning! Yea; He has

HIS EVENING-CLOUD CHARIOT.

It is made out of the saffron and the gold and the purple and the orange and the vermilion and upshot flames of the sunset. That is the place where the splendors that have marched through the day, having ended the procession, throw down their torches and set the heavens on fire. That is the only hour of the day when the atmosphere is clear enough to let us see the wall of the heavenly city with its twelve manner of precious stones, from foundation of jasper to middle strata of sardius and on up to the coping of amethyst. At that hour, without any of Elisha's supernatural vision, we see horses of fire, and chariots of fire, and banners of fire, and ships of fire, and cities of fire, seas of fire, and it seems as if the last conflagration had begun and there is a world on fire. When God makes these clouds His chariot let us all kneel. Another day past, what have we done with it? Another day dead, and this is its gorgeous catafalque. Now is the time for what David called the "evening sacrifice," or Daniel called the "evening oblation."

Oh! oh! what a chariot made out of evening cloud! Have you hung over the taffrail on the ocean and seen this cloudy vehicle roll over the pavements of a calm summer sea, the wheels dripping with the magnificence? Have you from the top of Ben Lomond or the Cordilleras or the Berkshire hills seen the day pillowed for the night, and yet had no aspiration of praise and homage? Oh, what a rich God we have that He can put on one evening sky pictures that excel Michael Angelo's "Last Judgment," and Ghirlandjo's "Adoration of the Magi," and whole galleries of Madonnas, and for only an hour, and then throw them away, and the next evening put on the same sky something that excels all that the Raphaels and the Titians and the Rembrandts and the Corregios and the Leonardo da Vincis ever executed, and then draw a curtain of mist over them never again to be exhibited! How rich God must be to have a new chariot of clouds every evening!

But the Bible tells us that our King also has

HIS BLACK CHARIOT.

"Clouds and darkness," we are told, "are round about him." That chariot is cloven out of night, and that night is trouble. When He rides forth in that black chariot, pestilence and earthquake and famine and hurricane and woe attend Him. Then let the earth tremble. Then let nations pray. Again and again He has ridden forth in that chariot of black clouds, across England and France and Italy and Russia and America, and over all nations. That which men took for the sound of cannonading at Sebastopol, at Sedan, at Gettysburg, at Tel-el-Kebir, at Bunker Hill, were only the rumblings of the black chariot of the Almighty. Aye, it is the chariot of *storm-cloud armed with thunder-bolts*, and neither man nor angel nor devil nor earth nor hell nor heaven can resist Him. On those boulevards of blue,

THIS CHARIOT NEVER TURNS

out for anything. Aye, no one else drives there. Under one wheel of that chariot, Babylon was crushed, and Baalbeck fell dead, and the Roman Empire was prostrated, and Atlantis, a whole continent that once connected Europe with America, sank clear out of sight, so that the longest anchor of ocean steamer cannot touch the top of its highest mountains. The throne of the Cæsars was less than a pebble under the right wheel of this chariot, and the Austrian despotism less than a snowflake under the left wheel. And over destroyed worlds on worlds that chariot has rolled without a jar or jolt. This black chariot of war-cloud rolled up to the northwest of Europe in 1812, and four hundred thousand men marched to take Moscow, but that chariot of clouds rolled back, and only twenty-five thousand out of the four hundred thousand troops lived to return. No great snow-storm like that had ever before or has ever since visited Russia.

Aye, the chariot of the Lord is irresistible. There is only one thing that can halt or turn any of His chariots, and that is prayer. Again and again it has stopped it, wheeled it around, and the chariot of black clouds, under that sanctified human breath, has blossomed into such brightness and color that men and angels had to veil their faces from its brightness. Mark you, the ancient chariot which David uses as a symbol in my text, had only two wheels, and that was that they might turn quickly, two wheels taking less than half the time to turn than four wheels would have taken. And our Lord's chariot has only two wheels, and that means instant reversal, and instant help, and instant deliverance. While the combined forces of the universe in battle array could not stop His black chariot a second, or diverge it an inch, the driver of that chariot says: "Call upon me in the day of trouble, and I will deliver thee." "While they are yet speaking, I will hear."

TWO-WHEELED CHARIOT.

one wheel justice, and the other wheel mercy. Aye, they are swift wheels. A cloud, whether it belongs to the cirrhus, the clouds that float the highest; or belongs to the stratus, the central ranges; or to the cumulus, the lowest ranges—seems to move slowly along the sky if it moves at all. But many of the clouds go at a speed that a vestibule-limited lightning express train would seem lethargic, so swift is the chariot of our God; yea, swifter than the storm, swifter than the light. Yet a child ten years old has been known to reach up, and with the hand of prayer take the courser of that chariot by the bit and slow it up, or stop it, or turn it aside, or turn it back. The boy Samuel stopped it. Elijah stopped it. Hezekiah stopped it. Daniel stopped it. Joshua stopped it. Esther stopped it. Ruth stopped it. Hannah stopped it. Mary stopped it. My father stopped it. My mother stopped it. My sister stopped it. We have in our Sabbath-schools children who again and again and again have stopped it.

Notice that these old-time chariots, which my text uses for symbol, had what we would call a high dash-board at the front, but were open behind. And the king would stand at the dash-board and drive with his own hands. And I am glad that He, whose chariot the clouds are,

DRIVES HIMSELF.

He does not let natural law drive, for natural law is deaf. He does not let fate drive, for fate is merciless. But our Father King drives Himself, and He puts His loving hand on the reins of the flying coursers, and He has a loving ear open to the cry of all who want to catch His attention. Oh, I am so glad that my Father drives, and never drives too fast, and never drives too slow, and never drives off the precipice, and that He controls by a bit that never breaks, the wildest and most raging circumstances. I heard of a ship captain who put out with his vessel with a large number of passengers from Buffalo, on Lake Erie, very early in the season and while there was much ice. When they were well out, the captain saw, to his horror, that the ice was closing in on him from all sides, and he saw no way out from destruction and death. He called into the cabin the passengers, and all the crew that could be spared from their posts, and told them that the ship must be lost unless God interposed, and although he was not a Christian man, he said: "Let us pray," and they all knelt

ASKING GOD TO COME

for their deliverance. They went back to the deck, and the man at the wheel shouted: "All right, cap'n, it's blowing nor' by nor'west, now." While the prayer was going on in the cabin the wind changed and blew the ice out of the way. The mate asked: "Shall I put on more sail, cap'n?" "No!" responded the captain. "Don't touch her." Some one else is managing this ship." Oh, men and women, shut in all sides by icy troubles and misfortunes, in earnest prayer put all your affairs in the hands of God. You will come out all right. Some one else is

MANAGING THE SHIP!

It did not merely happen so that when Leyden was besieged, and the Duke of Alva felt sure of his triumph, suddenly the wind turned, and the swollen waters compelled him to stop the siege, and the city was saved. God that night drove along the coast of the Netherlands in a black charriot of storm-cloud. It did not merely happen so that Luther rose from the place where he was sitting just in time to keep from being crushed by a stone that the instant after fell on the very spot. Had he not escaped where would have been the Reformation? It did not merely happen so that Columbus was saved from drowning by an oar that was floating on the waters. Otherwise, who would have unveiled America? It did not merely happen so that when George Washington was in Brooklyn a great fog settled down over all the place where this church stands, and over all this end of Long Island, and that under that fog he and his army escaped from the clutches of Generals Howe and Clinton. In a chariot of mist and cloud that God of American Independence rode along here.

On that pillow of consolation I put down my head to sleep at night. On that solid foundation I build when I see this nation in political paroxysm every four years, not because they care two cents about whether it is high tariff, or low tariff, or no tariff at all, but only whether the Democrats or the Republicans shall have the salaried offices. Yea, when European nations are holding their breath, wondering whether Russia or Germany will launch a war that will incarnadine a continent, I fall back on the

FAITH THAT MY FATHER DRIVES.

Yea, I cast this as an anchor, and plant this as a column of strength, and lift this as a telescope, and build this as a fortress, and propose without any perturbation to launch upon an unknown future triumphant in the fact that my Father drives. Yes, He drives very near. I know that many of the clouds you see in summer are far off, the bases of some of them five miles above the earth. High on the highest peaks of the Andes, travellers have seen clouds far higher than where they were standing. Gay Lussac, after he had risen in a balloon twenty-three thousand feet, saw clouds above him.

But there are clouds that touch the earth and discharge their rain; and, though the clouds out of which God's chariot is made may sometimes be far away, often they are close by, and they touch our shoulders, and our homes, and they touch us all over. I have read of

TWO RIDES THAT THE LORD TOOK

in two different chariots of clouds, and of another that he will take. One day, in a chariot of clouds that were a mingling of fog and smoke and fire, God drove down to the top of a terrible crag fifteen hundred feet high, now called Jebel-Musa, then called Mount Sinai, and he stepped out of His chariot among the split shelvings of rock. The mountain shook as with an ague, and there were ten volleys of thunder, each of the ten emphasizing a tremendous "Thou shalt," or "Thou shalt not." Then the Lord resumed His chariot of cloud ahd drove up the hills of heaven. They were dark and portentous clouds that made that chariot at the giving of the law. But one day He took another ride, and this time down to Mount Tabor; the clouds out of which His chariot was made, bright clouds, roseate clouds, illumined clouds, and music rained from all of them, and the music was a mingling of carol and chant and triumphal march: "This is My beloved Son in whom I am well pleased." Transfiguration chariot!

"Oh," say hundreds of you, "I wish I could have seen those chariots—the black one that brought the Lord to Jebel-Musa, at the giving of the law, and he white one that brought Him down to Tabor!" Never mind, you will see something grander than that, and it will be a mightier mingling of the sombre and the radiant, and the pomp of it will be such that the chariots in which Trajan and Diocletian and Zenobia and Cæsar and Alexander and all the conquerors of all the ages rode will be unworthy of mention; and what stirs me the most is, that when He comes in that chariot of cloud and goes back, He will ask you and me to ride with Him both ways. How do I know that

THE JUDGMENT CHARIOT

will be made out of clouds? Revelation 1 : 7 : "Behold He cometh with clouds." Oh, He will not then ride through the heavens alone as He does now. He is going to bring along with Him escort of ten full regiments. Inspiration says: "Behold the Lord cometh with ten thousand of His saints." But these figures simply mean that there will be a great throng. And as we shall probably, through the atonement of Christ, be in heaven before that, I hope that we can come down in that escort of chariot. Christ in the centre chariot, but chariots before Him to clear the way, and chariots behind Him, and chariots on either side of Him. Perhaps the prophets and patriarchs of the old dispensation may ride ahead, each one charioted—Abraham and Moses and Ezekiel and David and Joshua, who foretold His first coming. On either side of *the central chariot* apostles and martyrs, who, in the same or approximate centuries suffered for Him—Paul, Stephen and Ignatius and Polycarp and Justin Martyr, and multitudes who went up in chariot of fire, now coming in chariot of cloud, while in the rear of the central chariot shall be the multitudes of later days and of our own time, who have tried to serve the Lord—ourselves, I hope, among them. "Behold the Lord cometh, with ten thousand of His saints."

Yes; although all unworthy of such companionship, we want to come with Him on that day to see the last of this old world which was once our residence. Coming through the skies, myriads of chariots rolling on and rolling down. By that time

HOW CHANGED THIS WORLD WILL BE.

Its deserts all flowers, its rocks all mossed and lichened, its poor-houses all palaces, its sorrows all joys, its sins all virtues, and in the same pasture-field lion and calf, and one the same perch hawk and dove. Now the chariots of cloud strike the earth, filling all the valleys and covering all the mountain-sides, and halting in all the cemeteries and graveyards, and over the waters deep, where the dead sleep in coral sarcophagus. A loud blast of the Resurrection, trumpet is given, and the bodies of the dead rise and join the spirits from which they have long been separated. Then Christ our King, rising in the centre chariot of cloud, with his scarred hands waves the signal, and the chariots wheel and come into line for glorious ascent. Drive on! Drive up! Chariots of cloud ahead of the King, chariots of cloud on either side of the King, chariots of clouds following the King. Upward and apast starry hosts, and through immensities, and across infinitudes, higher, higher, higher, unto the gates, the shining gates. Lift up your heads, ye Everlasting Gates! for Him who maketh the clouds His chariot, and who, through uplifting grace, invites us to mount and ride with Him!

A Chinese-Prussian.

A capture made by the Viennese police has brought to light the extraordinary ancestry of a very curious prisoner. He is a lieutenant in the Prussian army, charged with swindling on an extensive scale—a Prussian subject with a Prussian name, but with a Chinaman for his father. On the charge sheet his name is entered as Assing. The name of his father was A-Seng, and for three years, from 1817 to 1820, he lived at St. Helena, acting as valet de chambre to Napoleon I. When the Emperor died A-Seng came to Europe. Frederick William III was then King of Russia and the Chinaman entered his service, married in Berlin and was a great favorite of the King, who became godfather of his children. He was decorated, and died at Potsdam in 1836, holding the post of sergeant-valet in the royal service. One son entered the army and served in it with distinction. He is the prisoner against whom this course of swindling is charged. He did not remain long in the service, and soon after his withdrawal a little brocure was published, attributed to him under his name, now Prussianized into Assing. The treatise attracted a great deal of attention. It was a violent attack against certain abuses in the Prussian army, and the general opinion has since been that it real author was Prince Frederick Charles, the Red Prince. Assing's later life was that of a mere adventurer, with an infallible formula for breaking the bank at Monaco—if only the necessary capital could be subscribed. It proved fallacious, and the capitalist is captured.

In curing hay and planting corn for fodder have in mind our long winters, and when you think you have enough, secure or prepare for a little more.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1888.

The Stones of Memorial.

LESSON TEXT.

(Josh. 4 : 19-24. Memory verses, 20-22

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *God's Promises Fulfilled.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *There failed not aught of any good thing which the Lord had spoken unto the house of Israel; all came to pass.*—Josh. 21 : 45.

LESSON TOPIC: *Commemorating the Entrance.*

Lesson Outline:
1. The Entrance Effected, vs. 10-13.
2. The Waters Released, vs. 14-18.
3. The Memorial Erected, vs. 19-24.

GOLDEN TEXT: *Then ye shall let your children know, saying, Israel came over this Jordan on dry land.*—Josh. 4 : 22.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—Josh. 4 : 10-24. Commemorating the entrance.
T.—Josh. 4 : 1-9. Memorial stones erected.
W.—Deut. 23 : 7-28. Remembering the days of old.
T.—Deut. 32 : 29-47. Remembering the days of old.
F.—Josh. 24 : 1-25. Joshua's final review.
S.—Psa. 95 : 1-11. Praises and warnings.
S.—Psa. 105 : 23-45. Mercies commemorated.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. THE ENTRANCE EFFECTED.

I. The Waiting Priests:

The priests....stood in the midst of Jordan (10).
Command the priests,....Ye shall stand still in Jordan (Josh. 3 : 8).
The priests....stood firm on dry ground in Jordan (Josh. 3 : 17).
The place where the priests' feet stood firm (Josh. 4 : 3).
Command the priests....that they come up out of Jordan (Josh. 4 : 16).

II. The Hastening People:

The people hasted and passed over (10).
Ye shall remove from your place, and go after it (Josh 3 : 3).
The people removed from their tents, to pass over Jordan (Josh. 3 : 14).
The people passed over right against Jericho (Josh. 3 : 16).
The Lord had dried up the waters,.... until we were passed over (Josh. 5:1).

III. The Completed Passage:

When all the people were clean passed over,....the ark....passed over (11).
All Israel passed over on dry ground (Josh. 3 : 17).
All the nation were clean passed over Jordan (Josh. 4 :1).
Israel came over this Jordan on dry land (Josh. 4 : 22).
Ye went over Jordan, and came unto Jericho (Josh. 24 : 11).

1. "The priests....stood in the midst of Jordan." (1) Obedient to God; (2) Caring for the ark; (3) Holding back the waters.
2. "The people hasted and passed over," (1) Through Jordan; (2) On dry ground; (3) Into Canaan.
3. "The ark of the Lord passed over." (1) The symbol of God's presence; (2) The defense of God's people; (3) The pledge of God's protection.

II. THE WATERS RELEASED.

I. The Waters Withheld:

The priests....out of the midst of Jordan (18).
The waters of Jordan shall be cut off (Josh. 3 : 13).
The waters....rose up in one heap (Josh. 3 : 16).
He rebuked the Red Sea also, and it was dried up (Psa. 106 : 9).
Jordan was driven back (Psa. 114 : 3).

II. The Waters Returning:

The waters of Jordan returned unto their place (18).
The sea returned to its strength (Exod. 14 : 27).
The waters returned, and covered the chariots (Exod. 14 : 28).
Thou carriest them away as with a flood (Psa. 90 : 5).
The waters covered their adversaries (Psa. 106 : 11).

III. The Waters Overflowing:

Jordan....went over all its banks, as aforetime (18).
Jordan overfloweth all its banks all the time of harvest (Josh. 3 : 15).
Jordan....had overflown all its banks (1 Chron. 12 : 15).
When the great waters overflow they shall not reach unto him (Psa. 32 : 6).
The rivers....shall not overflow thee (Isa. 43 : 2).

1. "On that day the Lord magnified Joshua." (1) In whose sight? (2) By what means? (3) To what extent? (4) For what purpose?
2. "They feared him, as they feared Moses." (1) The nature of their fear; (2) The causes of their fear; (3) The results of their fear.
3. "The waters of Jordan returned unto their places." (1) The natural conditions of Jordan; (2) The supernatural conditions of Jordan.

III. THE MEMORIAL ERECTED.

I. A Visible Memorial:

Those twelve stones....did Joshua set up in Gilgal (20).
Jacob....took the stone.....and set it up for a pillar (Gen. 28 : 18).
This heap be witness, and the pillar be witness Gen. 31 : 52).
A covering of the altar: to be a memorial (Num. 16 : 39, 40).
These stones shall be for a memorial ....tor ever (Josh. 4 : 7).

II. A Natural Inquiry:

Your children shall ask,....What mean these stones? (21).
Your children shall say,....What mean ye by this service? (Exod. 12 : 26).
Thy son asketh thee,....saying, What is this? (Exod. 13 : 14.)
Ask thy father, and he will shew thee (Deut. 32 : 7).
Your children ask,....What mean ye by these stones? (Josh. 4 : 6).

III. A Satisfactory Reply:

Israel came over this Jordan on dry land (22).
For the Lord your God dried up the waters (Josh. 4 : 23).
That all....may know the hand of the Lord (Josh. 4 : 24).
That they may fear the Lord your God for ever (Josh. 4 : 24).
When all the kings....heard, their hearts melted (Josh. 5 : 1).

1. "What mean these stones?" (1) The stones beheld; (2) An inquiry raised; (3) A history recalled.
2. "Israel came over this Jordan on dry land." (1) A marvelous fact; (2) A divine interposition; (3) A triumphal journey.
3. "The hand of the Lord,....it is mighty." (1) Evidences of its might; (2) Measures of its might; (3) Achievements of its might.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

WONDERS IN THE WATERS.

In the creative work (Gen. 1 : 6, 7, 9, 10, 20, 21).
In the deluge (Gen. 7, 11, 12, 17-20).
At the Red Sea (Exod. 14 : 21, 22, 26-29).
Israel crossing the Jordan (Josh. 3 : 15-17 ; 4 : 18).
Elijah crossing the Jordan (2 Kings 2 : 7, 8).
Elisha crossing the Jordan (2 Kings 2 : 13, 14).
The swimming axe-head (2 Kings 6 : 5-7).
Jonah's voyage (Jonah 1 : 4, 11, 12. 15).
The tempest stilled (Matt. 8 : 23-27).
Walking on the waters (Matt. 14:22-23).
Begetting praise (Psa. 107 : 23-31).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

After the passage of the host of Israel across the Jordan on dry ground, Joshua was commanded to provide stones for a memorial (Josh. 4 : 1-4); the carrying out of this command is narrated (vs. 5-8), as is also the erection of a similar monument in the place where the ark had stood still in the bed of the Jordan.

The place is, first, in the bed of the river, then at Gilgal, "on the east border of Jericho" (v. 19); according to Josephus, ten stadia (about 1¼ miles) east of the city. The site has been fairly identified with a collection of mounds known to the natives as *Jiljoolieh* (practically the Arabic form of the Hebrew Gilgal), one of which (*Tell Jiljool*) was described by Zschokke in 1866. (See "Memoirs of the Survey of Western Palestine," III., 173-184.)

The time was "the tenth day of the first month," in the forty-first year after the exodus.

FROG LORE.

The Batrachian as He Appears in Classical Literature.

It is surprising that so little has been written in late years of the frog. We must remember that ever since the world began the frog has figured conspicuously in the economy of human affairs. At different times he has been worshiped as a divinity by nations in the East, at other times has been employed by divinity as the scourge of idolatrous mankind; the island of Cyrene was regarded as a cursed and blighted spot, because for many centuries frogs would not abide there, but when imported thither would plunge into the sea and swim to other shores—they could no more be reconciled than could the hares who, as Aristotle says, when brought into Ithaca, died upon the coast with their faces turned invariably toward their native land.

Aristophanes wrote a play about frogs, and so did the older poet, Homer. Pliny treats at length of the frog, and in his "Banqueter's Athenæus" is pleased to recount wondrous tales thereof. When St. Patrick (of blessed memory!) expelled reptiles from Erin he wisely excepted the frog, who, even at that early time, was highly respected, both for the pleasing excellence of his vocal powers and for the exceeding succulence of his flesh, and we all know that from the beauty of its song the frog is not unfrequently called nowadays the Irish nightingale. The old English poets held the frog in high esteem. Chaucer has to say in the "Merchant's Tale" of "Ye frogge yt did laye In ye mersche syngyng full swote alles night et daye," and subsequently he speaks of "ye frogge yt ben condampned by ye fayrie queane for yt he did synge moche mo swotely than ye nyghtengale, ye which she loved." "The learned Dr. Thorpe tells in his "Northern Mythology" that that the frog is still reverenced by certain sects in the high latitudes as a creature of supernatural power, and Professor Skeat, who is perhaps the most accurate of etymologists, surmises that the word "frog" was originally derived from the name of the Norse goddess Frigga, being the past, perfect or preterit of that name, regularly conjugated. In 1862 Dick Yates was visiting Colonel Phocion Howard, of Barataria frog farm, and Howard asked him if he had ever tasted frogs' legs.

"Yes, twice," said Dick. "I ate a pair at Belleville last summer."

"And where else?"

"Nowhere else?"

"But you said you had tasted them twice,"

"And so I have; once as they went down and the second time as they came up."

The Bite of a Bluefish.

Did you ever hook a bluefish? Well, it's about the same thing as getting hold of the biggest kind of a pickerel in fresh water. You go out in a sailboat, you understand, and you want a pair of heavy gloves on. The trolling line goes whizzing out to a distance of fifty or seventy-five feet, and the boat tacks back and forth while you troll. You can't mistake the bite of a bluefish or a whale. He bites harder than a whale. He doesn't wait to wonder and meditate and figure up on probable profit or loss, but he grabs bait and hook like a fish determined to carry the boat off and turn its crew over to the sharks.

There is an unwritten law which prevents anyone from extending help. You must fish or cut bait, pull him in or lose him. When the first bluefish struck my hook I screamed. When he pulled ten feet of line through my fingers I yelled. When he seemed determined to pull me overboard I shrieked like a woman facing a panther. And all the help and consolation I got was:

"Just hear the schoolma'am take on! Some of you hold the camphor to her nose!"

I was twenty minutes getting that fellow in, but he weighed nine pounds and had all the game of a young shark.

A Claim to Human Gratitude.

Charlotte Corday, the sad-faced, tender-hearted peasant girl of Normandy made great history by one desperate act!

Sickened by the saturnalia of the French revolution, and moved to desperation as Robespierre and Marat were leading the flower of France to the guillotine, she determined that she would put an end to Marat's bloody reign.

Marat had demanded two hundred thousand victims for the guillotine!

He proposed to kill off the enemies of the Revolution to make it perpetual!

Horrible thought!

No wonder it fired the blood of this patriotic peasant maid!

Gaining access to his closely guarded quarters by a subterfuge, she found him in his bath, even then inexorable and giving written directions for further slaughter!

He asked her the names of the inimical deputies who had taken refuge in Caen. She told him, and he wrote them down. "That is well! Before a week is over they shall all be brought to the guillotine."

At these words, Charlotte drew from her bosom the knife, and plunged it with supernatural force up to the hilt in the heart of Marat.

"Come to me, my dear friend, come to me," cried Marat, and expired under the blow!

In the Corcoran gallery at Washington is a famous painting of Charlotte, represented as behind the prison bars the day before her execution.

It is a thrilling, sad picture, full of sorrow for her suffering country, and of unconquerable hate for her country's enemies.

What a lesson in this tragic story! Two hundred, nay, five hundred thousand people would Marat have sacrificed to his unholy passion of power!

Methods are quite as murderous and inexorable as men, and they number their victims by the millions.

The page of history is full of murders by authority and by mistaken ideas! In the practice of medicine alone how many hundreds of millions have been allowed to die and as many more killed by unjustifiable bigotry and by bungling!

But the age is bettering. Men and methods are improving. A few years ago it was worth one's professional life to advise or permit the use of a proprietary medicine, To-day there are not two physicians in any town in this country who do not regularly prescribe some form of proprietary remedy.

H. H. Warner, famed all over the world as the discoverer of Warner's safe cure, began hunting up the old remedies of the Log Cabin days; after long and patient research he succeeded in securing some of the most valuable, among family records, and called them Warner's Log Cabin remedies—the simple preparations of roots, leaves, balsams and herbs which were the successful standbys of our grandmothers. These simple old-fashioned sarsaparilla, hops and buchu, cough and consumption and other remedies have struck a popular chord and are in extraordinary demand all over the land. They are not the untried and imaginary remedies of some dabster chemist intent on making money, but the long sought principles of the healing art which for generations kept our ancestors in perfect health, put forth for the good of humanity by one who is known all over the world as a philanthropist—a lover of his fellow man,—whose name is a guarantee of the highest standard of excellence.

The preperations are of decided and known influence over disease, and as in the hands of our grandmothers they raised up the sick, cured the lame, and bound up the wounds of death, so in their new form but olden power as Log Cabin remedies, they are sure to prove the "healing of the nations."

Corday did the world an incalculable service in ridding France of the bigoted and murderous Marat, just as this man is doing humanity a service by re-introducing to the world the simpler and better methods of our ancestors.

DECEIVERS EVER.—Stella (her first party)—Oh, Clarissa, what do you think that lovely Count de Friskie said to me?"

Clarissa (with indifference)—And what did the lovely count say to you?

Stella—Well, you know, after we had danced together five or six times he begged me to give him one little bud from my bouquet, which he said he would enshrine in the innermost recesses of his heart of hearts forever and forever. Then he said something in French which I did not understand, but it sounded awfully nice; but, Clarissa, what do you think he could have meant?

Clarissa (with more indifference)—Nothing. He made the same speech to me.

RECONSTRUCTED HISTORY.—Three year old Jimmy had been taught to say his prayers, count, and tell who discovered America. He had mingled with the boys in the neighborhood, though, who taught him to say, when asked what he was, "a First Ward tough." His mother started to show off his attainments to some visitors, but his first answer settled the question for that day. "Who discovered America?" asked his mother, "A First Ward tough," readily answered Jimmy. Hereafter Jimmy will be carefully drilled before he is shown to company.

ENCOURAGING.—Author to publisher—Well, how about my book? Does it maintain its place in literature?

Publisher—I don't know anything about that, but I know it holds its own pretty well on my shelves. I haven't been able to get rid of any but complimentary copies thus far.

MADE THAT HIMSELF.—"Where did young Browne get his money, papa?"

"From his uncle, old Sam Brown. He inherited everything he has in this world, excepting the final 'e' to his name."

"I WISH to be re-membered," as the cripple said to the dealer in artificial limbs.

FARM NOTES.

WHEN a large crop is to be taken care of, in many cases it will be necessary to commence a little early or else run considerable risk of having a part entirely too ripe. All things considered so far as possible, the nearer the grass can be cut when it is in full bloom or just after, is the best time for making hay, and it can be done by arranging ahead, getting everything in good shape so that the work can be pushed as rapidly as possible. Hay cut at the right stage, well cured and properly stored, will make a feed of the very best quality; but there is a very considerable difference between that which is cut at the right stage, well cured and properly stored, than when cut either too early or too late and good care is not taken in the curing or storing away.

EXPERIMENTS appear to have proven that acid apples with white flesh make the best product when dried. In large establishments apples are prepared for the evaporator by machines that pare, core and slice the apples in one operation. Hand-prepared fruit, not being divided into uniform pieces, does not dry as evenly and present as attractive appearance. Some manufacturers place the apples when they come from the parer into a solution of salt and water—one pint of salt to ten gallons of water. This is thought to cut the gum on the fruit and clean it, also to prevent fermentation and aid in bleaching.

A MINNESOTA grain grower says that any farmer can have good seed if he will constantly practice careful selection. In the spring of 1883 he procured from a dealer fifteen kernels of Welcome oats for trial. He has raised four crops from these oats, and their produce, the last giving him 114 bushels, machine measure, and they are the heaviest oats in the market.

AN exchange remarks that when trees or shrubs are set in habitually dry ground, a pail or two of water, applied when the trees are planted and when the hole is two-thirds filled in, will be beneficial. If the hole be then filled with loose earth, and a mulch of straw added, the roots will be likely to keep moist throughout the season, and the ground will not become packed on the surface.

GIVEN in winter, cooked food—fed slightly warm, as it is pretty sure to be—is eaten more rapidly and does more good than that uncooked. Cows increase their yield of milk on it, and all animal thrive better than previously.

WHEN vegetables are stored in cellars they must be kept from fermenting, as they surely will ferment when piled in large bulk. This may be accomplished by piling on as to allow some circulation of air among them, or by packing in barrels.

OLD hens may be, and should be fattened so as to be quite tender by proper feeding now. They should be put in a yard by themselves and fed four times a day on coarse oatmeal boiled in milk so as to make a thick stiff mush, and fed when nearly cold. As much as will be eaten clean should be given.

EVERY acre of land devoted to wheat will be improperly managed if the yield be less than forty bushels, as judicious preparation of the soil and liberal manuring will always place that yield within the bounds of possibility.

A HORSE that is used to running away should be put in the hands of a good driver, be provided with a strong strap around the neck, and a stout rope halter, and should never be left standing without being securely fastened.

W. H. MANNING says the hedges can be trimmed as well and much more quickly and easily with a sickle than with shears.

HOE the garden thoroughly and rake it over in the fall, and you will destroy many weeds that would otherwise start up early in the spring.

GIRDLING grape vines is occasionally resorted to as a means of producing large clusters for exhibition. French growers claim that it does not injure either vine or fruit.

Are Your Pullets Laying?

This question is often asked at this season by persons keeping hens; and the answer is too often: "No! and suppose they won't lay until eggs get cheap next spring, just my luck." It ought not to be your luck. Pullets hatched in April last should have commenced laying a month ago; while May and and June hatches should be laying this month. It is not too late even now, to force the early pullets to laying in a few weeks. The late ones, even as late as July and August, can be brought forward, so as to pay well, while eggs bring good prices. Strictly fresh, pullet eggs will probably retail as high as 50 to 60 cents per dozen, in Boston and New York markets, before March 1st, 1889. Mrs. L. J. Wilson, of Northboro, Mass., says: "In past years I have noticed when my pullets laid at all, they would lay a litter and then, either want to set, or mope around for ten days, often for weeks doing no laying. Last fall and winter there was no interruption of their laying. The results were the best I ever saw in an experience of eighteen years. My thirty pullets were all just six months old when they commenced laying. I never saw such return of eggs. In just eight weeks after they commenced to lay the thirty pullets laid 1437 eggs; which I ascribed to the use of Sheridan's Condition Powder, to make hens lay." The new and enlarged edition of the Farmers' Poultry Guide contains much information upon the above subject. I. S. Johnson & Co., 22 Custom House Street, Boston, Mass., (the only manufacturers of Sheridan's Powder, to make hens lay) will send a Guide, postpaid, to any address for 25 cents in stamps; or two 25 cent packs of Sheridan's Powder and the book for 60 cents, five packs $1. A large 2½ pound can of the Powder for $1.20 postpaid and the Guide free; six cans $5, express prepaid. They will send a testimonial circular free to any one.

The stones of the famous Temple Bar of London are being put together to form a gate to a brewer's residence.

MISS SMITH (coldly)—Certainly not, Mr. Sampson. I cannot be your wife. I have never given you the slightest encouragement.

Mr. Sampson—Then I may as well go, Miss Smith.

Miss Smith—Yes, and you had better go quickly; papa, you know, has threatened to chastise you.

Mr. Sampson (doubling his fist as he turns to go)—Miss Smith, now that I have no hopes of winning you, I would give a ten-dollar note to have "papa" try it on!

MERELY REHEARSING.—"You seem very fond of bathing, Miss Montrose," remarked Merritt at Ocean Grove.

"Not in the least," she replied with a modest blush; "but I'm obliged to go on the burlesque stage this fall, and the manager told me this was the best way for a girl to get over her bashfulness about wearing tights."

Experience

Teaches that certain vegetables exert in digestion a powerful influence on the blood; deficient nutrition is stimulated, the burdened current is unloaded, and poisons withheld from the parts which they pollute and defile. This simple, natural action, purifying the blood, is promptly accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla, a skilful combination of such vegetable extracts, whose active qualities and native excellences are concentrated by a process peculiar to itself, and found in no other preparation. Hood's Sarsaparilla does actually strain out impurities, removes obstructions, and opens the natural outlets of the system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

A STORY is told of a wealthy but parsimonious woman who was not easily affected by the appearance of misery. Being informed that a hungry beggar was eating grass in front of the house, she exclaimed, "Poor man; take him to the back yard and let him eat the grass there. It grows higher."

Interested People.

Advertising a patent medicine in the peculiar way in which the proprietor of Kemp's Balsam, for Coughs and Colds, does it is indeed wonderful. He authorizes all druggists to give those who call for it a sample bottle *Free*, that they may try it before purchasing. The Large Bottles are 50c. and $1. We certainly would advise a trial. It may save you from consumption.

Dip the roots of the strawberry plant into rich mud before setting out. One very important item in transplanting plants of any kind is to keep the roots moist.

Their Only Medicine Chest.

DEERLODGE, MONTANA, Dec. 16, 1885.

I have been using BRANDRETH'S PILLS for the last thirteen years and though I have had nine children, I have never had a doctor in the house, except three times, when we had an epidemic of scarlet fever, which we soon banished by a vigorous use of BRANDRETH'S PILLS. I have used them for myself, two or three a night for a month, for liver complaint, dyspepsia, and constipation. In diarrhœa, cramps, wind colic, indigestion, one or two BRANDRETH'S PILLS fixed the children at once. A box of Pills is all the medicine chest we require in the house. We use them for rheumatism, colds, catarrh, biliousness and impure blood. They never have failed to cure all the above complaints in a very few days.

NEAR THE HUB.—Mr. Wabash (of Chicago)—Yes, Miss Waldo, I see the Atlantic Ocean to-day for the first time. What a vast amount of merchandise is carried on the broad bosom of that mighty sheet of water!

Miss Waldo (of Boston)—Ah, yes, Mr. Wabash, it is very advantageously situated, you know, being so near Boston!

The Unvarnished Truth and no Bombast.

In advocating the claims of a deserving remedy no less than of any other meritorious article, exaggeration is as unwise as it is unnecessary. To avoid anything approaching flamboyancy, to adhere to the rigid limits of truth, is, as we have ever believed, the most politic as well as the most honest course. Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda has been adjudged worthy of unqualified commendation by leading physicians on more than one continent of this and the old hemisphere. Experience has proven its ability to successfully antagonize Consumption and lung troubles; a trial convinces any one who uses it that its flavor is unobjectionable and the unsolicited representation of a host of living witnesses show its tonic and flesh-creating properties in wasting disease. No less positive is the evidence that for Scrofulous and Rheumatic ailments it is a most serviceable medicine. Every one of these statements is authenticated by ample proofs in the hands of the manufacturers.

Indian meal and vinegar or lemon juice used on the hands will heal and soften them.

A good appetite is essential to good health and loss of appetite indicates something wrong. Hood's Sarsaparilla creates and sharpens the appetite, assists the digestive organs and regulates the kidneys and liver. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla this season. Sold by druggists.

To remove indelible ink, apply a strong solution of cyanide of potassium and rinse well.

Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail, advice free, send for circular.

To make mucilage, take equal parts of gum tragacanth and gum arabic, with sufficient water to dissolve.

Bronchitis is cured by frequent small doses of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

Green blinds that have faded may be made to look like new by oiling over with a brushing of linseed oil.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa.

The largest marble quarry in the world is that of the Georgia Marble Company in Pickens County.

If You Are Sick

With Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Blood Humors, Kidney Disease, Constipation, Female Troubles, Fever and Ague, Sleeplessness, Partial Paralysis, or Nervous Prostration, use Paine's Celery Compound and be cured. In each of these the cause is mental or physical overwork, anxiety, exposure or malaria, the effect of which is to weaken the nervous system, resulting in one of these diseases. Remove the CAUSE with that great Nerve Tonic, and the RESULT will disappear.

Paine's Celery Compound

JAS. L. BOWEN, Springfield, Mass., writes:—"Paine's Celery Compound cannot be excelled as a Nerve Tonic. In my case a single bottle wrought a great change. My nervousness entirely disappeared, and with it the resulting affection of the stomach, heart and liver, and the whole tone of the system was wonderfully invigorated. I tell my friends, if sick as I have been, Paine's Celery Compound

Will Cure You!

Sold by druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt.

For the Aged, Nervous, Debilitated.

NOT SO FAVORABLE.—Deacon Williams—Brudder Jones, how did yer son come outen de trial?

Brother Jones—De Jedge done give 'im two munfs in de jayul.

"'Pears ter me like as if you oughter be pow'ful thankful. He got off mighty light, he did."

"Twarn't a' light 's yer seem to think. Dey's a gwinter hang 'im when de two munfs is up,"

MAIDEN LADY—I think I will visit a chiropodist while I am in the city.

Friend—Have you corns?

"No."

"Bunions?"

"No."

"Why, then, visit a chiropodist?"

"I want to have it to say that I had a man at my feet once in my life."

The Coming Comet.

It is fancied by a grateful patron that the next comet will appear in the form of a huge bottle having 'Golden Medical Discovery" inscribed upon it in bold characters. Whether this conceit and *high* compliment will be verified, remains to be *seen*, but Dr. Pierce will continue to send forth that wonderful vegetable compound, and potent eradicator of disease. It has no equal in medicinal and health-giving properties, for imparting vigor and tone to the liver and kidneys, in purifying the blood, and through it cleansing and renewing the whole system. For scrofulous humors, and consumption, or lung scrofula, in its early stages, it is a positive specific. Druggists.

Glycerine does not agree with a very dry skin.

Woman's Work.

There is no end to the tasks which daily confront the good housewife. To be a successful housekeeper, the first requisite is good health. How can a woman contend against the trials and worries of housekeeping if she be suffering from those distressing irregularities, ailments and weaknesses peculiar to her sex? Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a specific for these disorders. The only remedy sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case, or money refunded. See printed guarantee on bottle wrapper.

This is the best month in the year for killing briers and sprouts of all kinds that are growing where they are not wanted.

A General Tie-up

of all the means of public conveyance in a large city, even for a few hours, during a strike of the employes, means a general paralyzing of trade and industry for the time being, and is attended with an enormous aggregate loss to the community. How much more serious to the individual is the general tie-up of his system, known as constipation, and due to the strike of the most important organs for more prudent treatment and better care. If too long neglected, a torpid or sluggish liver will produce serious forms of kidney and liver diseases, malarial trouble and chronic dyspepsia. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are a preventive and cure of these disorders. They are prompt, sure and effective, pleasant to take, and positively harmless.

STRANGER—Are you Mr. Bridgely?

"That's my name, Who are you?"

"Don't you remember me?"

"I do not."

"Don't you remember how, fourteen years ago, your oldest boy left his home to seek his fortune?"

"Certainly I do."

"Mr. Bridgely, I am that long lost son."

"Well, well! I told Maria this morning when the plaster fell from the ceiling that it was a sign of bad luck."

TOO MUCH LEARNING.—Gus de Smith—What did you do with that letter that was on the table?

Colored boy—I tuck it to de pos' offis sah, and put it in de hole.

"Did you not see there was no address on the envelope?"

"I saw dar was no writin' on de 'velope, but 'lowed yer did dat ar on purpose, so I couldn't tell who you was a writin' to. I'se an eddicated nigga h I is, and I s'posed you knowed hit."

WOMAN (to tramp)—You are not a very robust looking man.

Tramp—No, ma'am; I attribute the feebleness of my condition to irregularity of diet. I eat between meals—other people's meals.

Nothing Cures Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's, Heart, Diabetes, Urinary, Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c., like Cann's Kidney Cure. Office, 831 Arch St., Phila. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5. At Druggists. Cures the worst cases. Cure guaranteed. Try it.

The man that has lived for himself has the privilege of being his own mourner.

Frazer Axle Grease.

The Frazer Axle Grease is the very best. A trial will prove we are right. Received first premium at North Carolina State Fair, Centennial, and Paris Exposition.

Your character cannot be essentially injured, except by your own acts.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

Diamond Dyes

Warranted to color more goods than any other dyes ever made, and to give more brilliant and durable colors. Ask for the *Diamond*, and take no other.

A Dress Dyed
A Coat Colored
Garments Renewed
} FOR 10 CENTS.

A Child can use them!

Unequalled for all Fancy and Art Work. At druggists and Merchants. Dye Book free. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Props., Burlington, Vt.

A WET HEN

The man who has invested from three to five dollars in a Rubber Coat, and at his first half hour's experience in a storm finds to his sorrow that it is hardly a better protection than a mosquito netting, not only feels chagrined at being so badly taken in, but also feels if he does not look exactly like

We offer the man who wants service (not style) a garment that will keep him dry in the hardest storm. It is called TOWER'S FISH BRAND "SLICKER," a name familiar to every Cow-boy all over the land. With them the only perfect Wind and Waterproof Coat is "Tower's Fish Brand Slicker."

and take no other. If your storekeeper

Ask for the "FISH BRAND" SLICKER does not have the FISH BRAND, send for descriptive catalogue. A. J. TOWER, 20 Simmons St., Boston, Mass.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life.—A. H. DOWELL, Editor Enquirer, Edenton, N. C., April 23, 1887.

PISO

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It is three times as efficacious as plain Cod Liver Oil.
It is far superior to all other so-called Emulsions.
It is a perfect Emulsion, does not separate or change.
It is wonderful as a flesh producer.
It is the best remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Chronic Coughs and Colds.

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BECAUSE
It ripens and loosens the tubercles,
Rids the Lungs of purulent matter,
Cleans and heals the sore spots,
Makes new blood and helps circulation,
Prevents other deposits of tubercles,
Helps the return of flesh and spirit,
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will afford instant ease.

INTERNALLY—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

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PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

ACHES AND PAINS.

For headache (whether sick or nervous) toothache, neuralgia, nervousness and sleeplessness, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, OCT. 18, 1888.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Dry goods.—Garmans.
—Dry goods.—Garmans.
—Dry goods.—Garmans.
—*Our new goods.—Garmans.*
—*Dress goods. We beat them all.—Garmans.*

——J. Witmer Wolf and family left for Philadelphia on Tuesday morning.

——Charley Arney brought the first pheasant to town this season.

——The next annual reunion of the famous Bucktails will be held in Philipsburg.

——Samuel Slack, of Potters Mills, is said to have an apple crop that is not at all slack.

——Shooting ducks on the dams across the valley affords amusement for our sportsmen.

——The many rains this fall have caused the roads to be as soft and ugly as in the spring of the year.

——Chestnuts are selling at $2 per bushel. In Northumberland county they are selling at $1.50 per bu.

——The proclamation of war against Turkey may soon be looked for. It will be short, sharp and appetisive.

——Ezra Krumbine, Adm'r., will make sale of the personal property of Mrs. Krise, Saturday afternoon, 20th.

——Potatoes are still coming to the station in considerable quantities at prices same as last week—25c cash, and 30c trade.

——Mrs. Hosterman, widow of Judge Hosterman, is seriously ill; she has her home with her son Alfred Hosterman, near Centre Hill.

——Rev. Miller is able to locomote again, tho he needs a cane as a tender. Rev. Fischer is not yet quite so fortunate but then there are hopes in a short time he may be seen outdoors again.

——Go and hear Rev. Miller, in the Evangelical church, this evening, on the subject, "One hundred years ago and now." You will go away glad that you were there. Bro. Miller knows what to say that will idterest an audience.

——If G. T. Mayes, of Punxsutawney, gets to heaven—we hope he will—he will ba a lucky man, for he cheated the REPORTER out of an honest subscription account. We fear, however, if G. T. can't show St. Peter a receipt, he wont get thro the gate.

——Any of our correspondents who are in need of stamps, envelopes and paper, should notify us and a new supply will be forwarded immediately. We want a good live correspondent for the REPORTER from every town in the valley.

——That coal, near Millheim, has not yet been struck, nor the gold on Holt's land in the western part of the county. Coal is black and gold is yaller, so you know it when you hit it, and its not all gold that glitters, nor is everything coal that is black.

——Sunday was a great day for the chestnut gatherers. The mountain was full of them and from every direction came the sound of bumping of trees and the swinging pole flailing down the burrs. Boys, chestnuts gathered on Sunday we are told always spoil.

——Rev. Mitterling delivered an interesting sermon in the Lutheran church on last Sabbath morning to a large audience, and was listened to with marked attention throughout. Rev. Mitterling always delivers able discourses and upon themes which are instructive and appropriate.

——Several parties have been in the Seven mountains this year after deer, but failed to get anything thus far. Indications are that there are as many as usual and the hunters will be able to bring them home after the leaves are off the trees. The foliage is so thick that one can see but a short distance ahead.

——The party given last Friday evening in honor of Thomas and Mollie Sankey's birthday, was attended by a host of young folks from this section and a distance. The presents received were exceedingly fine and were of a variety and number which gave evidence of the esteem in which the recipients are held by their associates.

—— We give a list of Democratic meetings to be held in this valley, next week, which will be addressed by Kerr, of Clearfield, and other eminent speakers. Democrats in those districts where these meetings will be held, should consider it their duty to have a full attendance. The campaign will soon draw to a close and may be the last opportunity to hear the issues of the campaign discussed.

——It is often said that no one has the right to vote who has a bet or wager pending on the result of an election. This idea, however, is not correct, as Judge Woodward, of the Supreme Court of Penn'a, some years since decided that a voter could not be deprived of his suffrage on the ground of having bet or wagered on the result of a pending election, saying that such action was in direct conflict with the new State Constitution. Therefore, a qualified voter is entitled to vote, although he may have a bet or wager on the result of the election.

——Major J. L. Spangler, D. F. Fortney and John Blanchard, on their way to address Democratic meetings at Tusseyville and Farmers Mills, on Tuesday evening, were stormstayed at this place and no meetings were held at those places for that reason. Mr. Blanchard is a recent acquisition from the Republican ranks, and is a young attorney of marked ability. His speeches during the campaign at Philipsburg, Woodward and other points are highly spoken of, and display a keen intellect, and one who is well versed in State and National affairs, and the economic question of the present campaign. He is not a flopper because dollars and influence can be gained thereby, as in some instances, but has reached his conclusions from the attitude and record of the two great parties on the questions of the day. Persons who change their political creed upon the merits of the case and not from selfishness and greed are a valuable acquisition to any party and for this reason we especially feel proud of Mr. Blanchard's stand.

MARRIED WOMAN'S ACT OF 1887.

IMPORTANT OPINION OF JUDGE KREBS.

In legal circles there has been a question as to the meaning of, what is known as the Married Womans Act of 1887.

Judge Krebs, of Clearfield, has been the first to pass his opinion upon the law. The case was argued before him about two weeks ago, at Bellefonte, and his opinion was filed on Monday. The case was that of Penns V. bank obtaining a note from a married woman for a debt of her husband which she did not assist in contracting and of which she had no knowledge, and which was not contracted for necessaries in the family. The note obtained from her was what is termed a "tight note" and was at once entered up against her.

Judge Krebs holds that under the act of 1887 the note was not valid and the judgement was opened absolute, that the law contemplates a married woman can not be held responsible, even upon a note given by herself, for a debt of her husband's contracting. The Judge rendered this opinion upon the law alone and without reference to the acts of coercion as set forth in her testimony, in the absence of her husband, as he states in his decision.

As this is the first judicial interpretation of the act of 1887, it will be of general interest and will attract attention from the legal fraternity.

A SIGN FOR SHORT CROPS.

We last spring referred to a sure sign that would indicate a short crop, as given us by Mr. C. K. Sober, who is a close observer and a gentleman of intelligence. Mr. Sober now again calls our attention to what he told us some months ago, as will be seen by his letter below:

SOBER, PA., OCT. 16, 1888.

My Dear Friend Kurtz:

Perhaps you remember a conversation that took place between you and me concerning our harvests, and what I named to you would cause a shortage in the crops over the entire world. I therefore wish to call your attention to the fact. No doubt you remember I said whenever we would have a full moon after the 15th of July, that there would likely be a shortage; and further, when there would be a full moon after the 20th of July, and a full moon on or about the same time in June, there would be a certainty of a short crop of wheat over the entire world. This year we had full moon on the 23d of June, and 23d of July—hence note the shortage. Some ten or twelve years ago the same thing occurred. To verify my statements, one need only refer back and see, or wait until we have full moons on or about the same time we had them this year, and it will be seen that I am right.

Yours Respectfully,
C. K. SOBER.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

SNOW SHOE—Uzzle's Hall, Monday, October 22; Hon. James Kerr, Democratic candidate for Congress, and Hon. John H. Orvis.

MADISONBURG, Miles township, Tuesday, October 23; Hon. James Kerr, D. F. Fortney, J. L. Spangler, and others.

MILLHEIM, Wednesday evening, October 24; Hon. James Kerr, and Hon. John H. Orvis.

SPRING MILLS—High School room, Thursday evening, October 25; Hon. James Kerr, and Hon. John H. Orvis.

CENTRE HALL—Foundry Hall, Friday evening, Oct 26; Hon. James Kerr, William Bryson, Hon. John A. Woodward, and others.

ROSS-BUSHMAN.

On Tuesday invitations to the wedding of Miss Sadie S. Ross to Mr. G. W. Bushman, at this place, Oct. 25, were received by friends and relatives of the young couple. It was a happy surprise to hear this announcement in which two of our most estimable young people are concerned. Mr. Bushman is our young jeweler, and a resident of this place for several years, formerly of Gettysburg, Pa. his home. Miss Ross is a daughter of Mrs. M. A. Ross, of this place, and is one of the fairest young misses of the town, and will be a worthy companion.

The REPORTER extends its congratulations with best wishes for their future happiness and prosperity.

SNOWFLAKES.

Robert Vonada has sold his store, at Coburn, to a Mr. Galoon.

Boys are busy chestnuting the crop of which is about ordinary in our valley.

Rev. Warner, of Pine Grove Mills, has accepted a call from the Northumberland Luth. charge.

Please pay your arrears on the REPORTER—we know if we owed any of our delinquents they would not been half as patient as we have shown to be. We need the funds.

Bumiller, late of the *Journal*, is now learning to be a lightning slinger at Coburn.

SABBATH EVENING EXERCISE.

A religious exercise will be had in the Lutheran church, of this place, on next Sabbath evening, at the usual hour for services. The exercises will consist of readings of prose and poetry, interspersed with music by choir and Sabbath school. The pastor, Rev. Fischer, not being able, on account of his injuries, to fill his pulpit for that evening, these exercises will take the place of same.

ABOUT PUT-8 O'S.

As a good potato story is always in place, says a correspondent, here is one to start in with: Mr. Jacob Neese, of Farmers Mills, planted two acres, which yielded him four hundred and eighty-nine (489) bushels. A few were weighed, and weighed from 3 lbs. 5 oz., to 4lbs. 2 oz each. Mr. Neese is an enterprising farmer, always raising big crops and ever ahead in everything. He had finished topping corn, some 40 acres, before Sept. 25.

TAKEN IN.

Ulrich's Spring Mills *Times* says, if you wish to get rid of your loose change, live at Centre Hall less than a year.

That's a little broad, Bent, there are some honest folks here, but unfortunately you were lured by the Philistines, and like some others, there's where you got sucked in. Outside these, Bent, Centre Hall is all right and has the REPORTER to take care of it.

FALL AND WINTER.

Get a new suit and overcoat from Montgomery & Co., Tailors, Bellefonte. They are so much cheaper than ready made clothing. They have also a full stock of Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Gentlemen's Furnishings.

MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors,
Bellefonte.

—*Dry goods.—Garmans.*
—*Dry goods.—Garmans.*

COBURN.

On last Sunday one of Michael Oxenrider's boys was out gathering chestnuts, and while cutting down a chestnut tree he was struck by the falling tree, and was seriously hurt. He died on Monday morning from injuries.

We have a full fledged Jew store in our place now, Galoon and Smulyan are the proprietors. They bought R. F. Vonada's stock, or part of it; the balance has been auctioneered out and brings fair prices. Guess he will realize about as much out of it as if the Jews had taken it.

Our agent, W. H. Kreamer, has been granted a two weeks' vacation, and no doubt will enjoy himself.

The carpenters have the new depot about finished and ready for the painters. When finished will make a cozy little depot, and no doubt Billy will feel proud when he returns and gets in his new quarters.

S. M. Ulrich has turned out to be potato king. He has advanced the price to 30c, and the other poor devils have to follow suit. There were about 12,000 bushels shipped from this station this fall, and more to follow. Some of the farmers who have car loads are shipping them themselves. Look out, or you might learn a lesson.

We had a rousing Democratic meeting here last Wednesday evening. James Noll and Jack Spangler, as he is familiarly called, addressed the meeting, and both gentlemen delivered good addresses. It just takes Jack to tell Repubs what they are and have been doing. I think our twp. will hold her own and poll a good Democratic vote, but I hear that a few of the Republicans have made brags that they intended polling 40 votes in our twp. They will do it if free whiskey will do it. (A word to the wise is sufficient.)

The slaters have finished slating the steeple on the new church, but havn't torn down the scaffolding yet; they are waiting on the faces of the clock; they want to put them on before they tear it down. The plasterers are first coating the church.

Our grain merchants have been busy for some time, but a great many of farmers are holding back for a higher prices for wheat: Their old cry was if only could get $1 for wheat, now they don't want to take $1.05. Queer how funny.

O. K.

—*Dry goods.—Garmans.*

SPRING MILLS.

Misses Elmyra and Clara Hettinger returned home after a visit to Centre Hall.

Mrs. J. E. Johnson returned home last week from Northumberland, where they had been visiting friends and relatives.

The last meeting of the Democratic club was held at Locust Grove. Able addresses were made by Messrs. T. B. Ulrich, Jas. Noll and C. M. Bower.

Sunday morning scene—mule fifteen rods ahead of driver with nothing but harness attached—driver looking down in mouth.

Mrs. T. L. Gramley is on the sick list.

The latest at Spring Mills—What did the smallest man in town say to the man who churns butter?

Prof. J. Frank Rearick has purchased a new printing press so that he can print music better and more rapidly than with the old one.

William Ream has become proud since there are three of them to gather round the family circle.

J. A. Grenoble and family were away visiting a few days this week.

Miss Annie Gettig has gone to Lock Haven where she has an engagement as seamstress.

Last Saturday two men became intoxicated, began quarreling, and ended in a fight.

F. F. Jamison is well again and able to take charge of his school.

Seats are being put in the old Methodist church building, for the purpose of making a town hall of it.

—*Dry goods.—Garmans.*

WHY REV. GRIER, OF LEWISBURG, RESIGNED.

A large wave of sensation was caused in Lewisburg, owing to John B Grier, of the First Presbyterian church, resigning his charge. The church in question is one of the largest and probably the most fashionable there, and Mr. Grier posesses the acme of ability. The pastor, however, was a man of independence. If he desired to leave for a couple of weeks, he left and thought it nobody's business if services were temporarily broken. Sunday afternoon he was requested to introduce a lady temperance lecturer, who was to speak from his pulpit that evening. He refused and some insistance by the elders led to words. That night after one of his masterly productions, the congregation was greatly surprised when he announced his resignation, to take effect immediately.

ATTEMPT TO SHOOT S. P. HOFFA.

One day last week, Samuel F. Hoffa, Esq., of Milton, had a narrow escape from being killed by a person in ambush in Gregg township, Union county. Mr. Hoffa operates a mill in that neighborhood and had been up settling with some parties who paid him a large sum of money. On his way home he was shot at by some unknown person. The villain evidently used a doubled-barrelled shot gun and discharged both barrels at once, as both large bullets and buck shot struck various portions of the vehicle. This is the third time an attempt has been made on Mr. Hoffa's life, and on both previous occasions his escape was as miraculous as this one.

AT JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Centre county is well represented by medical students at Philadelphia this season. The following are attending Jefferson Medical College: S. G. Mattern, Buffalo Run; H. H. Thompson, Stormstown; D G. Smith, Penn Hall; E. M. Miller, Rebersburg, and G. A. Harter, Coburn.

DEATH OF THOS. R. REYNOLDS.

Thomas R. Reynolds, a wealthy and well-known citizen of Bellefonte, died suddenly, at his home, on Wednesday evening, 17th, while sitting at the supper table. The cause of his death was heart disease.

—*Dry goods.—Garmans.*
—*Dry goods.—Garmans.*
—*Striped and check cloth.—Garmans.*
—*Skirtings and muslins.—Garmans.*

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

—Dry goods.—Garmans.
—Dry goods.—Garmans.
—*New China Bric-a-Brac.—Garmans.*

——"One hundred years ago and now", to-night.

— The "oldest inhabitant" informs us that he never knew of such a wet fall.

——Trusses and shoulder braces, popular makes and designs, at Murray's Drug Store.

——Don't forget Fleming, the fashionable tailor Bellefonte if you want a fine suit.

——Our friend Yony Hess, of Pine Grove Mills, thinks of moving to Williamsport.

——Rev. D. J. Mitterling last Sabbath filled the pulpit of Rev. W. E. Fischer, in this place.

——A large assortment of horse blankets at Boozer's harness rooms, Centre Hall.

——Thanks to Representative John A. Woodward, for a copy of Smull's Legislative Handbook.

——Horse blankets from 85 cents on up according to quality, at Boozer's harness rooms, Centre Hall.

——Reesman's stove emporium at Centre Hall is an interesting place to visit. The display is a large and very fine one.

——Fleming the leading tailor of Bellefonte has his fall goods in stock and is prepared to give you a good suit at rock bottom rates.

——Faubles Rochester Clothing House in Reynold's new building Bellefonte is the place for bargains in clothing, gent's furnishing goods, etc.

— Arb Katherman has rented Deininger's dwelling house at the station and will move to that part of the town as soon as the building is finished.

—No less than a half dozen weddings are on the tapis in this section and every fellow is going to get his suit from Fleming the tailor, Bellefonte.

——Wednesday and Thursday of last week, passed over without rain; but Thursday night, Friday and Saturday were very leaky right along, which ran over into Sunday.

—*Dry goods.—Garmans.*

——Some fifteen car loads of potatoes have been shipped from Coburn in the last two weeks and about as many from Centre Hall with lots of 'em on hand yet. Price, cash, 25c, trade, 30c.

—*Dry goods.—Garmans.*

——We add our testimony to the usefulness of the New Becker Washing Machine, of which J. A. Dunkle is the agent, along with others who have given it a trial. It beats any machine out.

—*Dry goods.—Garmans.*

——The Supreme Court, in session at Pittsburg, heard arguments in a suit for $6 damages which involves all fence legislation in the State since 1700, and if the lower court is sustained 185 acts of Assembly will be wiped out.

—*Dry goods.—Garmans.*

— Esq. Rishel, of Farmers Mills, while on his way to Centre Hall, in a sulky, on last Monday evening, as he got near Bible's, his horse tumbled and fell, causing about 6 feet and 3 inches of the 'Squire to land in the mud near the horse's head, fortunately sustaining no injuries.

—*Dry goods.—Garmans.*

——The law against betting in this state is a penalty of three times the amount bet; 2nd, if the stakeholder pays the money over to the winner he can still be held accountable for the money; 3rd, the directors of the poor are required to prosecute and their failure to do so is a misdemeanor.

—*Dry goods.—Garmans.*

——Voters, do not believe any slanders that are retailed against J. H. Holt or John T. McCormick,—they are the work of a vile cur, who can't make a living in a decent way, and expects to gain a short-lived notoriety by lending himself to the printing of silly slanders against Messrs. Holt and McCormick, a game he has stooped to for the last two years.

—*Dry goods.—Garmans.*

——We had clear weather on Monday by hard scratching, for a little sprinkle of rain set in towards evening. Tuesday was not a clear day; in the afternoon heavy clouds arose in the west, which soon brought on fierce rain squalls, lasting until late in the evening. Of course there was rain also on Tuesday night and on Wednesday, don't you forget it.

—Dry goods.—Garmans.

——Democrats, see that you get out your vote, the hard cider boys are quietly working to carry the county. Their principal aim is to defeat Holt and McCormick, who are good men and good Democrats. The enemy is working to gain two assemblymen to help them in the event a U. S. Senator is to be chosen. Democrats, see how important it is to get out every vote and head off this game of our wily enemy.

—Dry goods.—Garmans.

— Jacob Harter, of Georges Valley, raised a curiosity this year in the shape of an immense head of cabbage. Like the good Samaritan, he sent it to his pastor, Rev. Fischer, from which the family will make their slaw and sour kraut during the coming winter, and then plant what is left next spring and supply the town with seed of the immense stalk.

—*Dry goods.—Garmans.*

——It will no doubt be extremely interesting to our readers to know that something has been discovered in tea, a new and well defined base, $C_7H_8N_4O_2$, "which, since it is isomeric with theobromin, is presumably a dimethylxanthin." There is a good deal more about the stuff which the mind may with difficulty grasp, none of it being expressed in words of less than five or six syllables, such as trimethylxanthin. Think of this, good people, and drink tea if ye dare. At all events, there is plenty of chemistry in the cup. We do not pretend to know much of the C-H-N-O in tea, but having bought a good deal of tea at high prices, we think there must be some C H E-A-T I-N-G in the tea or the trade, as well as P-E-K I-N-G.

MARRIED.

On Oct. 14, by Rev. D. J. Mitterling, at his home, Ephraim C. Harter and Miss Anna M. Royer.

DIED

On the 22d Sept., in Hartleton. Mr Daniel Long, aged 78 years, 7 months and 13 days.

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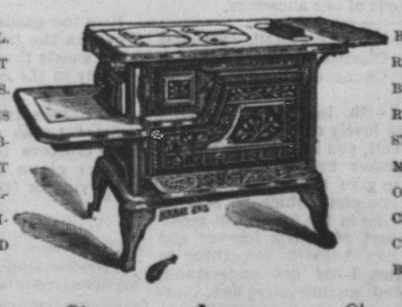

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